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☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

☞ Admiral Wilkes has been relieved by Commodore James L. Lardner, and the reason assigned for this step is that he seized the steamer Vanderbilt for his flag-ship, when she was bound under orders on detached service for the very place where she would have been certain to have found the Anglo-rebel pirate Florida. Admiral Dupont has also been succeeded by Admiral Andrew H. Foote, and, it is said, by his own request, as he has been for many months untiringly engaged in most laborious service which has affected his health. Dupont is an excellent officer, and he has been the hero of some of the most successful naval operations on the South Atlantic coast, though he did not succeed in the last attack upon Charleston. We have wondered why the Navy Department interfered with him, but the New York World suggests that he has no faith in the iron-clads, and shares in the prejudice against them which is so common among old navy officers, and it is probable, therefore, that he very cheerfully gives way for a successor who does believe in them. Admiral Andrew H. Foote, the victor of Fort Henry, and who did such efficient service on the Mississippi, is to command the South Atlantic Squadron, and if he does not stop blockade running and take Charleston when the time comes, it will not be because of any want of vigilance, skill, and bravery. The World further states that, from facts which have recently come to light, it is clear that the Monitors did not have more than half a chance in the late attack upon Charleston. They could have stood fifty times the pounding they actually received without being seriously disabled. It was proved by the Passaic, which came home for repairs, and which was the worst injured of them all, that she could have withstood the fire of the rebel forts for the rest of the day without being sunk. The Passaic received sixty-eight shots in all, one of which scooped a piece of iron out of the turret; some of her bolts were driven in, but she could have withstood any amount of battering more than she really did receive without a person on board being injured or the vessel destroyed. It is settled that the guns on the Monitors were defective, and this is the real reason why the attack failed. The new guns, with a thirteen-inch bore, but of the same size breech as the fifteen-inch gun, which will throw a smaller ball but with a much higher velocity, will be used when next our iron-clads attack a fort in any of the Southern harbors.

Matrimonial Disputes in Switzerland.

In Berne they have a novel method of dealing with matrimonial disputes. Divorces were freely granted, says Bishop Horne, but first the applicant had to go through a curious test. A small room was prepared in which husband and wife were put—the door being then closed, to remain so for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent and united request of the wedded pair. There were in the room one stool, one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisites, and the solitary bed was of such dimensions that, if they chose to use it together, they must needs lie very close together. Of one thing, and only one, there was a duplicate; and that was a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives toward each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them; and they had only a glimpse, at intervals, of the grim face of the janitor as he pushed their food through a hole in the door. The Bishop states that the test was attended with the most wholesome results. In most cases the parties were excellent friends in a few days; and very few could stand out for a fortnight. Another very gratifying circumstance was, that they had scarcely a case on record in which a second application was made by persons who had already gone through the ordeal.

Ruined by Rum.—A man named Peter Riley—a book-keeper for Erastus Corning, Albany—under the influence of liquor, sprang from the Express train into the Genesee, just as the train reached the bridge that crosses the Genesee at Rochester, right above the falls. He struck the stream where the water was shallow, but, struggling into the current, was instantly swept over the cataract and into eternity. The Rochester Democrat says Riley at one time occupied a prominent and respectable position but had become addicted to intemperance. On the cars, before he reached Rochester, he begged the Conductor to shoot him, exclaiming, in a frenzy, "I never murdered a man," "I never stole anything," "Rum has ruined me."

☞ It is astonishing what an immense immigration is now taking place from Missouri for the Plains, and the wild country generally. A great number of citizens are leaving in order to escape enrolment under the State law, or the chances of conscription under the national law. So great has been the exodus that it has become necessary to station provost guards at the various ferries along the river to detain skedaddlers. Yet they were in no immediate danger, as the conscription is not to be enforced in Missouri, the people are only to be enrolled and left at home to keep the peace there. The like will probably be the case in Kentucky.

☞ Gen. Sibley, of Minnesota, has issued an address to the soldiers forming the expedition which starts from St. Paul on the 15th. He tells them that hundreds of miles must be traversed, battles fought, severe labor performed, and even hunger and thirst may have to be endured. He deems the force amply sufficient, and says it is equipped with the best arms in the service. He speaks confidently of terminating the war speedily and effectually, and adds that nothing but gross negligence and other misconduct, humanly speaking, can be productive of disaster to the expedition.

Released.—Francis Robinson, of Harrison county, Kentucky, a deserter from the rebel army, who was arrested near Covington about a month ago and lodged in the Military Prison, was released from custody on Tuesday upon taking the oath and giving bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars to remain loyal hereafter.

Another Cotton Loan.—It is stated that Confederate agents in Paris had proposed a scheme of a second cotton loan for the Confederates, to the extent of five millions of pounds sterling, but the Messrs. Rothschild refused to negotiate it.

☞ Coal is selling in Cincinnati at ten dollars per load. The like has never been known before, in midsummer, in that city.

☞ The internal revenue for the month of May shows the receipts as far as known to be (in round numbers) five millions of dollars.

The State Senate.—Under the Legislative Apportionment Act, approved Feb. 29, 1860, it will be remembered there was great confusion in the elections of the succeeding summer, and several districts elected duplicate members of the Senate. To obviate future difficulties of the same kind, the Legislature passed a declaratory act setting forth that the following Districts were entitled to hold elections for Senators in 1863:

1st. Hickman, Fulton, and Graves.
2d. McCracken, Ballard, and Marshall.
3d. Trigg, Calloway, and Lyon.
4th. Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell.
5th. Union and Hopkins.
6th. Christian and Todd.
11th. Barren, Hart, and Metcalfe.
12th. Logan and Warren.
13th. Allen, Simpson, and Monroe.
16th. Adair, Green, Cumberland, and Russell.
18th. Garrard, Lincoln, and Casey.
23d. Grant, Gallatin, and Boone.
24th. Harrison and Bracken.
28th. Bourbon, Nicholas, and Bath.
30th. Rowan, Fleming, and Morgan.
33d. Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, and Pike.
36th. Laurel, Whitley, Rockcastle, and Knox.
37th. Jefferson, and 1st and 2d Wards, Louisville.
38th. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards, Louisville.

The other districts are represented by Senators who hold over, and we give the following classification with the names of the Senators who have two years longer to serve:

7. Davies, Henderson, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
8. Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenberg—Henry D. McHenry.
9. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmondson—Jno. B. Bruner.
10. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—Richard H. Field.
14. Nelson, Larue, and Spencer—Wm. B. Read.
15. Mercer, Boyle, and Jessamine—Charles T. Worthington.
17. Pulaski, Clinton, and Wayne—M. B. Buster.
19. Marion, Taylor, and Washington—Ben. Spalding.
20. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.
21. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.
22. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—Asa P. Grover.
24. Kenton—John F. Fisk.
25. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
27. Scott and Fayette—Jas. F. Robinson.
29. Clarke and Madison—Jas. H. G. Bush.
31. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.
32. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
34. Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—Thos. T. Garrard.
35. Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery and Powell—H. Cockerill.

To the Voters of Hancock County, Ky.

Fellow-Citizens: In becoming a candidate for the office of Representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, at the next ensuing August election, circumstances being such that I cannot visit you all, and to prevent misrepresentation, before I can speak to you publicly, I submit to you the following brief views and suggestions in regard to my politics, and the policy which, in my judgment, should be pursued. My political course and policy has been well known to the people of this county for the last two years. You are aware I have acted with the Union party ever since the question of union and disunion have been the issue with the people. I admired its doctrines, felt convinced by its teachings, and therefore have ever defended its policy, so far as my humble abilities would permit.

At a meeting held in Hawesville, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Union Convention held in Louisville on the 18th of March, 1863, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, I was selected as a delegate to represent this county in that Convention. I did so, and "participated in its proceedings, voted for the nominees who composed the Union State ticket, voted for the set of resolutions adopted by the convention, endorsed and still endorse them," and will give my hearty support to that ticket, with Bramlette at the head of it instead of Bell, "at the August election."

In those resolutions are clearly set forth, in my mind, all the necessary positions upon any question that can come before the people at the present time, and should be sufficient for me to come before the people of this county with. But suffice it to say, on the most important question of all—*the war*—when this terrible war burst upon us I shared fully in the bitterness which all conservative patriots throughout the country felt towards the Abolition and Secession factions, which had, by an uncompromising and bloodthirsty spirit, forced it upon us. At that time it seemed clear to my mind that our shortest road to honorable peace lay in the most stupendous preparations, and prosecution of the war, which should annihilate secessionism, and then, by a united effort of the people, through a constitutional and peaceable means of the ballot-box, drive the abolition agitators from power, and restore the government to the hands of patriotic national men. Therefore, I am in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor upon the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, until the rebellious States will negotiate for peace on terms by which the whole Union can be preserved; in favor of putting down the rebellion by bullets, and abolition by ballots. I am opposed to the abolition policies of the Administration, as tending to prolong the war and hopelessly divide the Union.

Any other policy would, it seems to me, be contrary to the principles of the Union party of Kentucky, and dangerous in its consequences. The people have the undoubted right to resist, through the peaceful and constitutional means of the ballot-box, every act of the administration that they believe to be wrong. This opposition should not degenerate into factiousness, but should extend to all unconstitutional and improper acts or policies.

The war must be vigorously prosecuted. If it is improperly conducted, or sought to be waged for an unconstitutional purpose, all conservative patriots must unite to compel the Administration to abandon its policy, and maintain the war only to subdue armed resistance to constitutional authority. I do not believe that the Union party will countenance armed resistance to the rightful authority of the Administration. Such a course, it seems to me, would be contrary to their principles and policy hitherto, and dangerous to the country. If such a course were successful against the Administration, it is no remedy for existing evils, but an aggravation of them, and would be fatal to the object we have in view—the restoration of the Union.

With the hope, and expectation, fellow citizens, of speaking to you more fully upon the questions of the day, before the election, I submit these brief views, and myself, to your kind consideration at the August election.

I am, very respectfully,
THOMAS R. TAYLOR.

June 6, 1863.

Antique Slang.—The N. Y. Tribune thus explains the origin of the term "bully:"

It is not generally known that the phrases "bully boy," "bully for you," so commonly used in the streets, are not of modern coinage, but have a classic origin. As a stimulus to martial exploits, the Romans honored a victorious general when he entered a city with a triumph. He was placed in a chariot drawn by four horses, preceded by his captives and spoils, and followed by his army, and thus escorted, he passed along the Via Sacra, and ascended to the capitol, sacrificed a bull to Jupiter. An inferior triumph was called an ovation, from the practice of sacrificing a sheep instead of a bull. In the case of an ovation, the victor entered the city on foot, attended by a small retinue and a band of flute players. It is common in our army for the soldiers to manifest their appreciation of a gallant officer or soldier by exclaiming "bully for him!" (a bull for him,) but no man who wears an epaulette would consider it a compliment were his soldiers to shout "a sheep for him." And yet we give ovations to our conquering heroes. In the tale of Ivanhoe, Sir Walter Scott puts the following words in the mouth of Friar Tuck when he entertained the Black Knight:

Come, trowl the brown bowl to me,
Bully boy, bully boy—
Come, trowl the brown bowl to me,
Pot Jolly Jenkin! I spy a knave in drinking.
Come, trowl the brown bowl to me,
Bully boy, bully boy.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, June 11, 1863.

Causes Decided.

Pettit's adm'r vs Cruce's adm'r, Caldwell; affirmed.
Pierce's heirs vs Perkins, Caldwell; reversed.
Calvert vs Sneeden, Caldwell; reversed.

Orders.

Ridge et al vs Hodge et ux, Lou. Ch'y; Rexford vs Chamberlain et al, Christian; petition for modification and mandate filed.
Robinson vs Tomlinson, Hickman; mandate ordered to issue immediately.
McKinney vs Daniel, Daviess;
Buckley et al vs Davidson, Daviess;
Houston vs Dorsey, McLean;
Scingen's ex'r vs Grubb's adm'r, Grayson; continued.
Shean et al vs Geoghan, Hardin;
Same vs Geoghan's adm'r, Hardin;
Percifull vs Mulhall, Hardin;
Buckles vs Lambert, Hardin;
Buckles's ex'r vs Shank, Hardin;
Cofer vs Winterbower, Hardin;
Beeler vs Wright et al, Larue;
Wathen vs Hubert & Jones, Larue; by consent of parties, set for hearing on the 1st day of July next—the 27th day of the term.

Police Proceedings — *Friday, June 12.*— There were only four cases presented this morning. Wm. Fetterson and Geo. W. Good were presented for drunkenness. Both were discharged.

A case of horse stealing was continued until Wednesday morning.

A number of ordinance warrants were disposed of.

Frank Holmes, charged with shooting and wounding John Parker with intent to kill. $300 to answer.

John Parker, shooting and wounding Frank Holmes. $300 to answer.

The United States of Colombia. — The New York Journal of Commerce says peace and the promise of great prosperity have been at last secured in that important and progressive South American republic, lately known as New Grenada. We may hope, from the results of the war now terminated, and the measures proposed and adopted by the National convention, lately sitting at Rio Negro, that the seeds of discord have been effectually eradicated, and the remaining foes of civil and religious liberty deprived of all power to do future harm. It is now nearly four years since the war was commenced by the late President Ospina, who, after pressing through Congress measures infringing on the freedom of elections, sent troops into the State of Cauca in violation of the constitution, and commenced hostilities by shedding the blood of unoffending citizens. General Mosquera, then Governor of that State, resisted, and soon drove them out; and, proceeding victoriously, under authority successively conferred on him by one State after another, at last gained a complete triumph in the entire country, and now, having convoked the convention, has resigned his extraordinary powers into its hands, submitting to it a detailed report of his proceedings.

That document, which forms an octavo volume of 164 pages, contains a minute and clear history of the period, with luminous explanations of the origin of the conflicts, the objects, plans, and proceedings of the Liberals, whom, as their leader, he so ably and splendidly conducted to victory. The military operations, as there detailed, might be followed by a reader with great interest, with a good map of the country before him, such as that constructed and published by General Mosquera himself, while residing in New York, about twelve years ago. There are several passages of the address well worthy of translation, which forcibly and eloquently set forth the enlightened principles of the Liberal party, the sagacity and decision, combined with humane moderation, with which the remains of Old Spanish abuses have been abolished, and the enlightened designs of Bolivar have been revived, and are now proposed for execution. General Mosquera charges the Jesuits, archbishops, bishops, and their fanatical adherents, with being the most bitter and irreconcilable enemies to religious and civil liberty, and republican institutions, and recommends that the measures put by him in operation be sustained, particularly the confiscation of all mortmain estates, especially those belonging to convents and ecclesiastics generally, and the prohibiting any of the clergy to exercise their franchises without first declaring their assent to the repeal of mortmain, their submission to the government, and their resolution not to meddle with public affairs.

A portion of the address is devoted to the subject of an American Congress for mutual protection in the enjoyment and perpetuation of republican freedom, which was originally promized by "the great Bolivar," and known as "the Panama Congress." Gen. M. says that he has never lost sight of that grand plan of his great General, the Liberator, and that the invasion of Mexico by France most powerfully proves the necessity of an alliance of American States, to guard our continent against the combinations of European Monarchs and Emperors against the rights of man. The convention have made a formal protest against the sale, cession, or alienation of any portion of the territory of the old republic of Colombia, to any foreign power or party, declaring any such act a violation of treaties, inimical to the interests of the American continent, and null and void. This protest has been made in consequence of a report that Europeans were negotiating for large grants of land in Venezuela, Guiana, and an undivided district between New Granada and Ecuador. The latest news says the Constitutional Convention has adjourned; the new Constitution was passed, and Gen. Mosquera is elected Provisional President. The capital is fixed at Bogota.

British Rebel Sympathizers.—The late news from England brings an account of a public meeting held at the town of Sheffield, over which the Mayor presided, and at which resolutions were passed calling on the British Government to acknowledge the independence of "the so-called Southern Confederacy." The Philadelphia Press, referring to this gathering, says: Let no one attach the slightest importance to this, or imagine that it expresses any opinion worthy of weight. The attendance at the public meeting in question is calculated at 10,000, in round numbers. We all know how frequently the guess of a reporter is in error, when it estimates numbers. Even if the full number stated had been present, it was not a large per centage of the inhabitants—the number of which, in the census of 1861, was 185,000. Nor, indeed, does it matter on which side Sheffield places itself, on any question. It has, actually and essentially, the lowest *morale* of any manufacturing town in England. Last year, the London Times, which is not fond of making any admission tending to depreciate the character of England, was compelled, in a series of powerful and indignant leading articles, to hurl the thunder of its indignant condemnation upon the murderous brutality of the artisans of Sheffield. It appeared to be the practice in that town, whenever any artisans worked upon terms or for a price differing from what the body of the artisans laid down, privately to undermine their workshops, and by that means blow them up with gunpowder—to the destruction of life, limb, and property. This summary mode of proceeding had the disadvantage, it is true, of frequently sacrificing persons who had no earthly concern or connection with the points of dispute, but it was the fashion, or custom of the place, and therefore persevered in. Last year, when its increase became notorious, the Times took it up, but paper pellets alone would not have been of much avail. The criminal and inhuman practice did not abate until, in several cases, thirteen persons—commonly known as Judge and Jury—put their heads together, and after hearing evidence of the facts, finally handed some of the perpetrators over to the hands of a public officer, who publicly executed them, on the gallows tree, in the presence of assembled thousands. This summary mode of procedure has checked the practice for the present, but the bold and benevolent artisans of Sheffield are indignant at such an invasion of what they had been accustomed to consider their vested rights. It would by no means surprise us if *all* this class of men had deep sympathy with the Southern slaveholders. Those who *murder* naturally sympathize with those who *torture*. It is also worthy of note that Mr. J. A. Roebuck (Austria's "Dog Tear 'em") is the favorite representative of Sheffield in the House of Commons. It must be confessed that he is worthy of such a constituency. Nominally the champion of freedom, he has become the apologist of tyrannic and imperial autocracy in Austria, and of rebellion in the slave States of America. He blows hot and cold with balanced impartiality. What a Sheffield meeting, with or without him, may say or do, ought not in the slightest degree affect us.

WORLD PICTURES.

The Boston Transcript says that Mr. William Goffe, who died in that city a few days ago, was a lineal descendant, and probably the only one living, of the celebrated "Regicide" Goffe, who formed one of the Court that tried Charles the First, and, as Theodore Parker said, "first taught Kings that they had joints in their necks." Goffe came to this country with Gen. Whalley, on the restoration of Charles the II, in 1660, and it is said that the two once made their appearance suddenly during an attack upon the town near where they lived by the Indians, and by their courage and skilful leading repelled the savages, and retired before the people could find out where they came from, or who they were.

Here is an amusing little anecdote of the Emperor: The other day, there was a review of the Imperial Guard at Longchamps. Riding through the Bois de Boulogne, surrounded by his staff, the Emperor chanced to observe a wedding party. Approaching the carriage containing the bride and groom, his Majesty gallantly presented his compliments to the lady and wished her many years of happiness. The blushing damsel was at first quite overcome by the unexpected honor thus conferred upon her, but nevertheless had sufficient presence of mind to reply that her happiness would be assured if the Emperor would interest himself in her behalf. "Very well," returned his Majesty, "I cheerfully consent. When the time comes, I invite you to visit me at the Tuileries, and I will be the godfather."

The "turn out" which excites the greatest admiration and attention in the Champs Elysses and the Bois de Boulogne is said to be that of G. P. Baker, Esq., a wealthy retired San Francisco merchant. Mr. Baker has two pairs of American horses, which can do it in "two forty," and his light and beautiful Philadelphia wagons astonish the natives, who cannot understand how so much strength and lightness can be combined. The Emperor, it is said, has just ordered another pair of American horses.

The French conscription law exempts certain persons, among the number the eldest sons of widows. Recently, at Nantes, a youth named Boyer drew an unfortunate number and became a conscript. In order to exempt him, the young man's father made three attempts to commit suicide, the last of which succeeded. After being twice dragged from the river Loire, he hung himself in his own garret.

"Ralph Easel," in his last gossipping letter to the New York Express from Paris, relates a number of interesting incidents and anecdotes of Parisian life and society. Here is one of them: The "mother wit" of the Parisian *filou* never forsakes him. A short time ago the senior actor of the Theatre Francais, M. Samson, took his farewell benefit, after a dramatic career of more than forty years. Being an immense favorite with the theatre-going public, Samson's last performance drew a tremendous crowd, and long before the opening of the doors the line of applicants for places extended from the theatre to the Place du Palais Royal. Among the patient throng was a young German, who, determined to be present at the representation, had been waiting outside nearly five hours. At last the crowd began to move slowly toward the box-office, and the German stepped forward with the rest, unmindful of the pressure before and behind him. Just at this moment, however, he felt a hand thrust stealthily into the pocket containing his purse. Unable to turn round and collar the audacious pickpocket, he managed to free one arm and pounced upon the interloping wrist, which he held as in a vice. The detected rascal made one or two fruitless efforts to extricate himself, and then, as a last resort, whispered in his captor's ear, "Monsieur, do not ruin me. I did not mean to pick your pocket, I only intended to borrow the price of a parterre ticket. I have never seen Samson, who is said to be a great actor, and I longed to be present at his last performance." To this harangue the other made no reply, and retained his hold upon the stranger's wrist until they reached the box window, where two policemen were stationed, as usual at all the Parisian theatres. The culprit trembled, and expected at once to be given in charge; instead of which, the magnanimous German bought a parterre ticket, placed it in the fellow's hand, and, telling him to go and applaud Samson, walked into the vestibule with the smile of a man who had done a generous act. The pickpocket turned on his heel, pushed his way through the crowd to the stragglers at the end of the file, and sold his parterre ticket for ten francs.

The great difficulty of getting horses from a stable, where surrounding buildings are in a state of conflagration, is well known. A gentleman whose horses had been in great peril from such a cause, having in vain tried to save them, hit upon the experiment of having them harnessed on the next occasion of fire, when, to his astonishment, they were led from the stable without difficulty.

Some two years ago there came to reside in Paris, which is properly supposed to be the capital of the civilized world, a lady of great beauty and apparent wealth. She represented herself as the widow of an English officer of the Coldstream Guards, and called herself "Meestrees Hare!" Whether the tale was true or false, it took so well that in less than two years we find the fair "meestress" still in possession of the same youth and beauty, with the addition of an enormous fortune, a splendid hotel in one of the most fashionable quarters of Paris, eight high-bred horses in her stables, and about twenty thousand pounds worth of diamonds in her *écrin*. All this property, acquired in so short a time, might surely be thought sufficient to satisfy the craving of any woman on the face of the earth. The great Paris millionaire, who contributes an income of five thousand a year towards it, had enabled the fair "meestress" to "operate" in building ground and building leases with such sure means of success that she had become a millionaire herself. But alas! in addition to all the visible and tangible possessions mentioned above, Meestress Hare had yet another, which consisted of a most devoted passion for one of the dandies of the day—a man with fair hair and mustache, yellow gloves, and a clean shirt collar, but without a single idea beyond. The youth, who had lately inherited the fortune of the chief magistrate, came one day recently to take his leave of "the Hare," as the lady is familiarly called among her fellows. He was frank, if not just, in his dealings with her, and announced his return to his native place, Chambery, for the purpose of getting married. Thereupon a terrible scene of disappointed affection—tears, supplications and tears—all of no avail. The old menace of suicide, too—the one of all others the gallant knew best, and laughed at—the longest. "I will throw myself into the Seine." "Oh, yes, and be fished out and brought home dripping wet." "I will poison myself if you go." "Oh, yes, and have the horrid stomach pump and the apothecary—psha! I have known and seen it all!" "But you have never seen this!" exclaimed the lady, seizing one of the wax-lights from the table and setting fire to the flounces and furbelows, spread out yards wide by her crinoline. In an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames, and through the corridor of the Grand Hotel the echo of the shrieks of pain resounded with appalling effect. The flames were extinguished after a while—but the victim lies in a hopeless state, suffering the martyrdom of pain, which those who have suffered from burning declare to be more intense than any other. Her life is despaired of, for the whole body is said to be one mass of burns—while by a singular chance the face and neck, unscathed, still retain the beauty which has made "the Hare" one of the great celebrities of Paris. The whole of the *demi-monde* at first gathered in the sympathy of fellowship round her bed; but soon one alone took possession of the place, and drove the traffickers of sentiment from the chamber where death was waiting to seize his prey from the hand of the doctor. This single defender is one of the Madeleine who has rescued the soul from perdition, and obtained the bequest of all the property of the dying Magdalen to the church should she die, and the vow of retirement to a convent should she live. The triumph is great. *Demi-monde*, awed into silence at first, is beginning to chatter about this sad resolve; while the cause of this dread catastrophe, after twirling his mustache, and reflecting that after all there was another proof of the indestructibility of a woman by suicide for love, as she had been rescued and still might live, drove to the railway and started off as first-class passenger, to be married at Chambery.

Mille. Titiens recently had a narrow escape from death at a theatre in London. At the close of one of her brilliant *scenas* several bouquets were thrown upon the stage, and she advanced to the footlights to present one to Signor Arditi, the conductor of the orchestra. While in the act of handing the flowers to him her muslin sleeve ignited from one of the lamps. With remarkable presence of mind Mille. Titiens seized the sleeve in her hand and instantly quenched the flame. The accident was observed by the audience, whose delight at the artist's escape and prompt resumption of the duties of the scene gave rise to a burst of applause.

There are three kinds of silence—the silence of peace and joy, the silence of submission and resignation, and the silence of desolation and despair. Lovely are they whose delight is in the first; miserable are those who are driven to the second; and most wretched and miserable are those who are driven to the last.

The word "rhodomontade" has passed into most modern languages; it signifies a boastful way of talking, and is taken from Rhodomonte, a boisterous character in "Orlando Furioso."

A new two cent stamp has been prepared for local or drop letters, having a portrait of General Jackson for the design. Stamped envelopes of the same rate, for circulars, are to be provided. The new rate goes into effect in July.

Samivel! Samivel! bevare of the vimmin as reads no newspapers! Your father married a voman as read none, and you are the sad consequence. You're as hignorant as a 'orse. Hignorant people say it's throwing money away to take papers, and foolin' away time to read 'em.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied the not less unhappy wife, "are the grave-diggers."

Porter's Spirit of the Times has an account of a dreadful old fellow, who "would rather tell a lie on six months' credit than tell the truth for cash!"

A person once sent a note to a waggish friend for the loan of his *noose*paper and received in return his marriage certificate!

Don't cry, little boy. Did he hit you on purpose?" "No sir—he hit me on the head."

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in sunshine.

It would be well if we had less medicine and more cures; less profession and more piety; less law and more justice.

To forgive and forget is something of a difficulty, but to forget and forgive is the easiest thing in the world.

Somehow, editors can never be favorites. When there is anything "up" they can hardly be tolerated, and when there is anything "down" woful prayers are offered up for their absence. A country girl was spilt from a wagon at Columbus, Ind., and had all her finery mussed and dirtied, and lay for some time insensible. Her first tremulous exclamation on recovering was: "I hope there are no editors in sight."

During the last week a gentleman called on the President and solicited a pass to Richmond, "Well," said Old Abe, "I would be very happy to oblige, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."

Artemas Ward explodes the story of the Kentucky heiress. He says he intends to commit matrimony some day "or perish in the attempt," but he is too busy at present.

Some system ought to be devised by which the soldiers should not carry their arrearages of "green-backs" into battle. Thousands on thousands of dollars have thus fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Leotard, the French acrobat, now in London, receives, besides the smiles of the titled ladies, a salary greater than the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for jumping from one trapeze to another at the risk of his life. It is twice as much as that of the President of the United States.

Major-General Dabney H. Maury is now the rebel commander at Mobile.

A Frenchman one day made his appearance at the Herald's College, and told a gentleman in waiting that he wanted to look at a shall. "A shall," said the astonished auditor; "a shall; oh, a will you mean." "Eh bien, it is all de same; a will or a shall."

Whatever company we keep, or however polite and agreeable their characters may be with whom we converse or correspond, if the authors we read are of another sort, we shall find our palate strangely turned their way.

Shaftesbury.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

Mrs. Partington considers that washerwomen are particularly silly people to attempt to catch soft water when it rains hard.

A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following: A squad of Indiana volunteers, out hunting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations one of them asked her—"Well, old lady, are you secesh?" "No," was her answer. "Are you Union?" "No." "What are you then?" "*A Baptist, and always have been.*" The Hoosiers let down.

The Exeter (N. H.) Ballot states that it is proposed to lay pipes from the gas works in Exeter to Newmarket, to illuminate the factories, stores, and dwellings in that town. Although eight miles distant, it is said light can be furnished cheaper than by erecting new works.

When General Berry's body was taken to Chancellorsville House and laid before General Hooker, he burst into tears, and, kneeling down, kissed the cold forehead and exclaimed, 'My God, Berry, why was this to happen? Why was the man on whom I relied so much to be taken away in this manner?"

A poet says: "Oh she was fair, but sorrow came, and left his *traces* there." What became of the rest of the harness he don't state.

Heaven has promised pardon to him that repents, but it has not promised repentance.

Kentucky Wounded Soldiers.—The following is a list of wounded Kentucky soldiers brought to Memphis from Vicksburg by the City of Memphis:

J. Montgomery, co. K, 19th Kentucky, left foot.
O. Conley, co K, 19th Kentucky, left leg.
Jas. L. Vaugh, co. H, 19th Kentucky, abdomen.
T. A. Warren, 1st Lieutenant, co. G, 19th Kentucky, thikees.
L. H. Gundiff, sergeant, co. G, 18th Kentucky, head.
Andrew Dutton, co. G, 18th Kentucky, left thigh.
Geo. Yowell, co. I, 19th Kentucky, left shoulder.
John Y. Davis, co. F, 19th Kentucky, left arm.
J. L. Quinn, co. F, 17th Kentucky, left thigh.
Hugh Burns, corporal, co. H, 18th Kentucky, right hand.
Elijah Cabert, co. F, 19th Kentucky, left side.
A. S. Black, co. K, 19th Kentucky, left shoulder.
John M. Morgan, sergeant, co. D, 19th Kentucky, left thigh.
A. G. Connels, co. K, 19th Kentucky, elbow.
W. H. Elder, co. B, 19th Kentucky, left leg.
Jas. Chapman, sergeant, co. C, 22d Kentucky, left ankle.
H. Evans, co. C, 22d Kentucky, left shoulder.
J. A. Halley, corporal, co B, 22d Kentucky, head.
P. Trent, sergeant, co. I, 19th Kentucky, left thigh.
J. B. Reynolds, co. I, 19th Kentucky, left back.
C. C. Atkinson, sergeant, co. E, 19th Kentucky, left knee.
Henry Walters, co. K, 19th Kentucky, right side.
Peter Payden, co. K, 19th Kentucky, face.
Wm. F. McKinney, Captain co. K, 19th Kentucky, right hip.
John F. McCoy, co. H, 19th Kentucky, head.
Ira Hofnagle, co. H, 19th Kentucky, right leg.
Varrel Devine, co. E, 19th Kentucky, left back.
A. — Hoyt, co. E, 19th Kentucky, left knee.

☞ In the third volume of the Life and Letters of Washington Irving there is a letter written by him in September, 1832, to his brother, dated at Cincinnati, which is characteristic of his remarkably retiring disposition and dislike to be lionized. He says:

"I went into the theatre last evening to see Mrs. Drake, with which I was wonderfully delighted, when, to my astonishment and dismay, the manager came out between the acts, and announced that I was in the house. As you partake of the nervous sensibility of the family, you may conceive how I felt on finding all eyes suddenly turned upon me. I have since had a note from the manager requesting me to visit the theatre on Tuesday evening, and to permit him to announce it. I have declined it, of course, and have induced my companions to hasten our departure, that I may escape all further importunities of the kind. I hope my countrymen may not think I slight their proffers of kindness and distinction; no one can value their good opinion more highly, but I have a shrinking aversion from being made an object of personal notoriety, that I cannot conquer."

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Louisville, Ky., June 11, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The following is a brief statement of those who are dependent upon the charities of the public, in consequence of the accident at the Duffield warehouse:

Patrick Welch, who was killed, leaves a wife and six children (the eldest a cripple) in very destitute circumstances.

John Maher, killed, leaves no family, so far as known.

Charles Schnider, drayman, had one mule killed, one horse badly injured, and dray and harness destroyed. Loss about $250. He has a large family in destitute circumstances.

Samuel Hall, badly injured, and not expected to recover. He has a large family in a destitute condition.

I would respectfully appeal to the charitable of Louisville and its vicinity in behalf of these poor people. Contributions left at the Journal office or with me will be thankfully received and appropriated for their relief.

Very respectfully, W. JENKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Death of Madame Lamartine.—Madame Lamartine breathed her last May 25th, at Paris. She died in her town residence after a lingering illness, the seeds of which were sown during her visit, twenty years ago, to the Holy Land. M. Lamartine was, in consequence of a severe chest attack, unable to see her during her last moments. The deceased lady was the daughter of Major Gen. Birch, of the East India Company service. She was born with what has been truly called the "passion of charity," and chiefly spent her life in relieving suffering humanity. Two noble educational establishments at St. Point were founded by her, and when passing her summers in the country she devoted all her leisure to them. For many years past she might be met daily in the *mansards* of the Quartier St. Antoine, where she visited the sick and indigent *incognita*. Nor was the name of Madame Dumont, which she adopted on such occasions, ever known till within the past week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Our Special Despatches!

Details of the Great Cavalry Fight

Favorable News from Vicksburg and Port Hudson!

The Siege was still Progressing!

The Outposts and 10,000 Prisoners Taken!

Grant and Banks Confident of Success!

Nominations of the Democratic Convention!

Johnston Not Reinforced by Bragg!

Watchfulness of General Rosecrans!

Rebel Gen. Stuart Reported Killed!

Position of the Army of the Potomac!

The Union Defences Impregnable!

Gen. Lee in the Vicinity of Culpepper!

Rebels Strengthening in Northern Virginia!

Apprehended Attack upon Hooker!

Another Battle near Monticello!

The Rebels Defeated with Considerable Loss!

Gov. Morton Issues a Proclamation!

Rebel Spy Arrested in Indianapolis!

Seat of Government of Mississippi Removed!

The Richmond Papers Silent as to Vicksburg!

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, June 11.

But few details of the great cavalry fight are at hand. The following is briefly the plan of the battle, furnished by an officer:

Our force consisted of about 9,000 cavalry and a brigade of infantry. The crossing of the river was made in three columns. Buford was to attack in front, while Gregg on one flank and Dufries on the other attacked the enemy. Buford crossed at 4 A. M. near Rappahannock Station. Gregg crossed at seven and Dufries at eight o'clock.

At Kelley's Ford Buford encountered a superior force of the enemy soon after he crossed, and enga

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
JAMES GUTHRIE, GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
JOSHUA TEVIS, GEORGE P. DOERN,
HAMILTON POPE, JOHN W. BABB,
RICHARD KNOTT.
Joshua Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
OF OLDHAM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

☞ We have said, that, strongly and resolutely as we are opposed to certain measures of the Administration now in power, we would not, on account of them, withhold men and money from the Federal armies and thus secure the triumph of the rebellion. Our neighbor of the Democrat calls this giving notice to the Administration radicals, that, if they won't back down, we will. It is doing nothing of the kind; the principle we act on is neither to back down from opposition to the radicals nor to back down from opposition to the rebellion. We are for warring against the rebellion by supporting and reinforcing the hosts in the field to quell it, and against the radicals by opposing their measures in every constitutional mode consistent with the preservation of our nationality, and especially by filling all the important offices in the government, from the President down, with sound and energetic conservatives as fast as the laws of the land will allow it to be done. This is no backing down, or backing out; it is simply backing up conservatism and backing up the Union.

A charge very similar to that which our neighbor absurdly makes against us is emphatically true in regard to himself. He knows, as well as he knows he has a soul, that he can't suddenly compel the administration and the Republican party to reverse the whole of their deliberately avowed policy, and therefore, when he says that, unless the policy be reversed, he will go for withholding the means of prosecuting the war, he gives notice to the rebel authorities that, *if* they won't back down, he and his party *will*. He encourages them to persevere in their rebellion, by virtually assuring them that, if they will only fight on, he and his faction, unless that be done which every rebel believes will not be done, will surrender at discretion. A more shameful notification to rebels in arms could not be invented by the genius of treason. In effect, it is unmitigated treason.

It is utterly ridiculous to say, that, in announcing, as we have often done, our determination, whilst fighting the radicals with ballots, to fight the rebellion with bullets, we give notice to the radicals that if they won't back down we will. Our neighbor will not deny that, less than five months ago, he squarely occupied precisely the same ground, but we don't suppose he would dream of admitting that he was then notifying the radicals that if they wouldn't back down he would. Men may vehemently deprecate a great many measures, and, at the same time, not hesitate to avow that they will content themselves to oppose those measures as other obnoxious measures have been opposed during the last eighty years—to oppose them without sacrificing the Union. No matter how ill anybody may think of the Administration's radical policy, the sacrifice of the Union by the refusal of men and money to carry on the war would be no remedy or semblance of remedy. The disruption of the Union, as our neighbor himself has fifty times proclaimed, would soon result in the splitting up of the South, as well as the North, into half a dozen petty and perpetually-warring powers, wherein alternate anarchy and despotism would prevail, neither the rights of slavery nor any other human rights whatever being at all respected. Let us resist radicalism by every available means in our power, and, as the first and most indispensable means of resisting it, let us preserve the Union by crushing the rebellion. Who will have the effrontery to say that there is any backing down in *that*?

It is really the cream of silliness to charge people with giving notice of an intention to back down because they say they will not surrender their country to everlasting destruction upon the question whether an administrative policy shall be changed to-day or a few months hence! Our neighbor ought to be ashamed of himself. We hope he is.

☞ A Savannah paper contains a letter from Herschel V. Johnson, in which he urges an amendment to the Confederate Constitution, incorporating into that instrument a provision admitting the right of secession by a State, and prescribing the mode, so that there can be no mistake about it in future If Mr. Johnson is in earnest in this thing, he must be as green as the scum of a frog-pond in dog-days. All men of sense know that the masters of the Southern Confederacy have no more thought of admitting the right of secession by a State, so far as their own government is concerned, than they have of jumping into the bottomless pit. If they were to succeed (as they certainly never will) in establishing their independence, they would very soon dispose of secession by sponging out State lines and establishing a monarchy.

Herschel V. Johnson, who was a conservative candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1860, has never been at heart a rebel, and we apprehend that his late letter, referred to above, was written to inflame the notorious disaffection in Georgia against the rebel Government.

The New York Herald is discussing the Presidential question of 1864, and naming the probable candidates. Let the question rest. We have got too much on our hands at present to debate this matter. We must end this war before we begin another Presidential campaign.—*St. Louis News.*

What our St. Louis contemporary here means would be all very well, if the Republicans would heed it; but they months ago trampled it under foot, and have been ever since vigorously prosecuting the Presidential campaign. Indeed, the Republican oracle at Washington expressly announced the opening of the Presidential campaign with the formation of the first Loyal League. And the Republicans as a body at once fell to accordingly, and are at it now with a vigor that quite outdoes the vigor they throw into the military campaign. If, therefore, our contemporary would remonstrate on this point with wholesome effect, he should address his remonstrance to the Republicans. They are the original and responsible offenders.

☞ All true patriots will rejoice that Rear Admiral Foote is able to return to duty. When Foote was wounded in his foot, the naval service was sorely wounded in its Foote.

☞ The anti-administration papers are talking very strongly in the non-slaveholding States. Are there no Col. Moores there to regulate things?

☞ If Gen. Grant succeeds in taking Vicksburg by mining, his mines will be worth more to the country than those of California.

☞ We have little doubt that Vick's burgh will be Grant's burgh in a few days.

☞ We shall have a strong hold upon the rebels when we get Vicksburg.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—With the onward progress of events, nothing has so wonderfully developed itself as the power of the press. As civilization has tended to free government, it has become the great engine, not only of news and thought, but of power. The people and the press have a reciprocal influence over each other. The press, the reflex of the popular mind, seizes upon the correct but half, developed ideas which float with such accumulating force through the masses, and, framing them into well-defined theories, presents them with such force and vigor to the public eye, that, while the similarity of thought draws on conviction, the more powerful expression carries with it a separate influence.

The Press has now a recognized influence over the affairs of nations, not only as the frequent organ and expounder of the measures of a Government, but an independent, deciding influence, derived from the popular mind of which it is the representative; and future historians will seek in the columns of the newspapers contemporary with the events which they related, not for the facts themselves, but for the causes which produced the great effects which they describe. Already has this sigular power been recognized by one of the most popular of modern historians in his elaborate discussion of the causes which led to the invasion of the Crimea. In his history, Kinglake thus speaks of the influence of the great English newspaper in bringing the Government to its final determination: "Thus day after day, in the month of June, the authority of the newspaper kept gaining and gaining upon the Queen's Government, and if Lord Aberdeen had any remaining unwillingness to renew the war by undertaking an invasion of Russia, his power of controlling the course of the Government seems to have come to an end in the interval between the 23d and 27th of June." And, again, speaking of its power over the English people, a power almost unlimited in its extent, yet derived directly from the people themselves by being the exponent of their views, he says: "On the Sabbath England had rest, but in the early morning of all other days the irrevocable words were poured forth and scattered abroad to the corners of the earth, measuring out honor to some, and upon others bringing scorn and disgrace. Where and with whom the real power lay, and what was its true source, and how it was to be propitiated—these were questions wrapped in more or less obscurity; for some had a theory that one man ruled, and some another, and some were sure that the great newspaper governed all England, and others that England governed the newspaper. Philosophic politicians traced events to what they called 'public opinion'—with almost the same meaning women and practical men spoke of the Times.'" It matters little whether the newspaper ruled England or England ruled the newspaper, they were working together; and while England formed the first crude opinions, the newspaper put them in shape, and with cogent reasoning presented them to the world, and the Queen's Government followed them, and men learned to know, as they saw through the columns of their newspaper each morning at their breakfast table, that they held in their hands the manifestos of a nation.

Among the visitors in General Grant's army at present is the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, the Virginia Congressman, who settled a point of honor with O. Jennings Wise, Esq., about four years ago, according to the *code duello*. He owns a plantation a short distance from Milliken's Bend, La., which the rebels have entirely despoiled and plundered. He claims to have lost $60,000 by the war, one way and another. He is there with orders from the President, authorizing him to buy and ship cotton to any amount, in order to compensate him for this loss.—*Missouri Statesman.*

If the U. S. government were to authorize all persons (ourselves included) who have suffered severely by rebel confiscations since the commencement of the rebellion to buy and ship cotton to any amount as a means of compensation, the whole Southern country, wherever our armies lead the way, would be full of cotton-dealers. And why is one sufferer preferred to all other sufferers, many of whom have lost everything they had in the world?

We congratulate the worthy Mr. Clemens upon his good fortune, but we should like to be able to congratulate our worthy selves and a good many other worthies upon similar good fortune.

☞ And so Charlie Kirk has been caught near Midway and taken to Lexington to be tried as a spy. We guess Charlie might as well be let loose. We don't believe he has ever been in the rebel service except as a writer to order, and he would have written just as soon for the Federals if they had bespoken him. We are sure that nobody could ever spy anything of the spy in him. He wouldn't have been audacious enough to risk himself as a spy where everybody knew him, or foolish enough to go as a spy where there was nothing to spy.

We presume Charlie came to Kentucky because he was sick of Dixie and wanted a little decent whiskey. Pray release him, Messrs. Authorities, give him a three-finger drink, slip a bottle in his pocket at our expense, and tell him to behave himself in the future.

It would be a shame to hang Charlie Kirk. But, Charlie, if they do noose you, bear yourself in a manner worthy of the editorial profession to which you have so long been a distinguished ornament. Show yourself equal to the exalted part you will have to enact. You are now a mere creature of the earth like many rest of us Editors, but then you will be something between earth and heaven; and, if able to talk whilst swaying gracefully in the gale, you can exclaim proudly with Sejanus—"The ground can hold me not, 'tis air I tread."

☞ The members of Gen. Van Dorn's staff have published a card with the intent of vindicating him. They say that Van Dorn never saw Dr. Peters's daughter but once, and that he had no criminal intercourse with the Doctor's wife. How do they know whether he saw the daughter more than once or not, or what the character of his intercourse with the wife was? Does a Confederate General always take his staff with him as witnesses of what happens when he goes to see the women?

The staff say that Van Dorn was shot in the back of the head while writing at his table, not a word having passed between him and Dr. Peters. How do they know that no word passed between the two? Van Dorn did not live to speak one word. Were they or any of them present? If so, why did they permit an assassin to kill their chief and then to walk quietly out of the encampment and escape without interruption to Nashville? If anybody had been present, staff-officer or private, and beheld a horrid murder, would he not at least have given the alarm and caused the murderer's arrest by the guards?

Van Dorn was a great scamp, and we judge that his staff are no better.

Brown, of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, is a candidate for Congress against Wadsworth. Brown is the most radical of the radicals. He belongs to the school of Benton & Co., up at Covington. We don't know what position Wadsworth takes now, but if he stands where he did in the late Congress, we hope he will beat Brown so badly that generations to come will not know from the poll-books that the latter was a candidate.
Lou. Democrat.

In this hope we cordially join with our neighbor. The gifted and gallant Wadsworth does stand exactly where he did in the late Congress. In other words, he stands squarely and expressly on the platform of the Union party of Kentucky.

☞ Somebody quotes President Lincoln as having said in Congress several years ago, that "any people, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off their existing government." But this doesn't apply to our rebels, for, although they are undoubtedly "*inclined*," they have'nt the "*power*."

☞ Gen. Hooker says: "Richmond will fall, it is only a question of time." Oh yes, and the world will come to an end, it is only a question of time.

☞ Many a nobleman has been so madly in love that he would gladly have bartered his star for a poor girl's garter.

DR. ATCHISON'S OFFICE AND RESIDENCE is at the Galt House. jun2 dtf

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BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE LOWEST market price. Also BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
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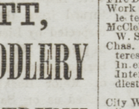
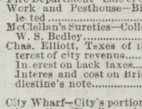

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j10 dis1m S. DeWITT.

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A DWELLING-HOUSE, CONTAINING 4 OR 5 rooms, in a respectable part of the city. Possession taken immediately. Address Box 1,389. j13 d5

Board Wanted.
BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED BY THREE single gentlemen in a first class family within five or six squares of the P. O. Private family preferred. Board must be good. References exchanged. Address, stating location, terms, &c., S. & S.,
j13 d2* Journal office.

For Sale,
THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NOW occupied by me, on Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth, south side, being one of the most beautiful and centrally located squares in the city. The lot is 25½ feet front, by 105 feet deep, to an alley. The house contains 5 rooms; cistern and an outhouse complete. the yard being nicely ornamented with shrubbery, trees, &c.
The above will be sold low for cash. Apply on the premises. THOMAS O'MARA.
Also 50 by 155 feet, south side of Madison, near Eighteenth, will be sold low by the same. Parties wishing to make money may positively find it to their advantage to come and examine the property. j13 d5*

Executors' Notice.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of George Winder, deceased, in e of the city of Louisville, will please have them proved according to law and presented for payment. Persons indebted to said estate by note or account are requested to pay the undersigned, as I desire to settle the estate as soon as possible. T. C. POMEROY,
j13 d3 Ex'r of the Estate of Geo. Winder, dec'd.

Executor's Notice.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of C. O. Mills, deceased, late of the city of Louisville, will please have them proved according to law and presented for payment. All persons indebted to said estate by note, account, or otherwise will please pay the undersigned, as I desire to settle the estate as soon as possible.
T. C. POMEROY,
j13 d3 Ex'r of the Estate of C. O. Mills, dec'd.

United States Internal Revenue,
FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT, KENTUCKY, }
BOWLING GREEN, June 12th, 1863. }
I HAVE AND SHALL KEEP ON HAND A CONstant supply of Excise Stamps. Orders from Deputy Collectors and others will be promptly filled, with proper deductions, when accompanied by the cash. Propositions from local business men to sell on commission will be entertained. This is addressed exclusively to the First Collection District of Kentucky.
j13 d5* GEO. D. BLAKEY, Collector.

Patriots of Kentucky, RALLY ONCE AGAIN!

COL. HARTWELL T. BURGE and LIEUT. COL. W. W. HESTER, late of the 3d Ky. Cav. (Jackson's), are authorized by the Governor to raise and organize the 48th Reg. Ky. Vols, (subject to being mounted by order of the Gov.), to serve for twelve months in and for the defence of the State of Kentucky against raids, banditti, and for the protection of the public property of our noble Commonwealth. This regiment will be raised in the 1st and 2d Military districts as soon as possible (before the conscript act is enforced, which will be in a few days). Pay and allowance same as for other regiments.
Camps of organization and instruction at Owensboro and Greenville, Ky.
Persons desiring recruiting commissions to raise companies for this regiment, or obtain other information in regard to the service, will report by letter to the above at Louisville and Greenville, Ky.
j13 d15

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO PURCHASE AN IMPROVED FARM convenient to Louisville, and lying in a good neighborhood. Possession to be given this fall. The price not to exceed $5,000. Address, stating price, location, character of improvement, &c.,
j13 d3* Wilsonville, Spencer co., Ky. FARMER.

For Sale---Brick and Lumber.
TWO THREE STORY HOUSES, A LARGE frame house, and a large brick stable, to be removed immediately. There is a large amount of whole brick and lumber in these buildings. Apply to T. C. POMEROY, Agent,
j13 d3 At the Sheriff's Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY HOTEL, KNOWN AS "NEUTRAL HOTEL," on the north side of Market, between Third and Fourth streets, for sale, together with all the fixtures, bedding, liquors, license, lease, &c. The fixtures are nearly new and in first-rate order, and the business has a good run of custom. The house has 32 feet front, large enough to admit of another store beside the bar-room. [j13 d3w] PHILIP MEIER.

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, BETWEEN First and Second, on Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 9th of the present month, TWO HORSES, described as follows: The first is a dark brown horse, nine years old, 16½ hands high, shod all round, one white and one brown fore foot, and is a draught horse. The other is a light brown, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, shod all round, and is also a draught horse. A large reward will be given for the delivery of the above horses to me, or where I can reach them. EDWARD SELBS.
Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1863. j13 d3*

Volunteers Wanted.
KENTUCKIANS, YOU ARE WANTED. Your country wants you, your noble old State calls you, and let it be said that Kentucky has responded in numbers that would much prefer to have you volunteer. Let it not be said that this proud old State had to resort to a draft for her quota. Therefore, I earnestly urge you have a choice of regiments, a choice of officers, and can have the privilege of going for one year or longer, at your pleasure, and that within your own State, for the protection of your own homes.
I want about three hundred men for one year to serve as Mounted Riflemen, the pleasantest and most active arm of the service. WM. TWEDDLE,
Late Captain 10th Ky. Vol. Inf.
☞ Office on Eighth street, south of Broadway, Louisville, Ky. j13 d6

For Sale---Eligibly-located Building Lots,
83 FEET FRONT, 250 FEET DEEP, ON THIRD street, south of York street. Inquire of
WEBB & LEVERING,
j13 cod6* Main st., near Third.

WOODRUFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
DEALERS IN SUTLERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 224 north side Main, bet. Second and Third sts.,
jun15 dly LOUISVILLE, KY.

40 CASES WASHINGTON AND SHANGHIGH Tobacco in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

75 BOXES TOBACCO in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

25 BOXES OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

50 PACKAGES MACKEREL in store and for sale by [j13 d12]
WOODRUFF & CO.

60 CASES CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS, for Sutlers, in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

25 CHESTS TEA in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

50 KEGS SODA in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

SUTLERS' STORES—
Peaches; Tomato Catsup;
Pickles; Walnut do;
Lemon Sirup; Golden Sirup;
Honey do; Assorted Jellies;
Armour Oil; Sauerkraut and Pork;
Essence Ginger; Assorted Preserves;
Pepper Sauce; Cranberry Sauce;
Blackberry Cordial; Milk D.;
Baking Powders; Brandy Peaches;
French Mustard; Brandy Cherries;
Chicken do; Capers;
Turkies; Fresh Tomatoes;
In store and for sale by WOODRUFF & CO.,
j13 d12 No. 224 north side Main, between Second and Third sts.

50,000 CIGARS, assorted, in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, MATCHES, PEPPER, Spice, Nutmegs, &c., in store and for sale by
j13 d12 WOODRUFF & CO.

BRANDY CHERRIES—10 dozen imported received on consignment and for sale at Eastern cost and charges by [j13 d3] JNO. COCHRAN & SON.

JUNE —, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Will you please announce that I have money for the following persons, and will meet them at the Council Chamber, corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. H. BRISTOW,
Chaplain Louisville Legion.

Gottlieb Bender, John Schmitt & Co., bankers; Mr. Charles Ratsfield, care of Eph. Vansant; James A. Fawcen, Lucinda Talbert, John W. Graytgurn, Job H. Freeman, Martin Heisel, Wm. O'Brien, Mrs. Mary N. Hurly, Mrs. S. McGuire, Mrs. M. Canly, Wm. Balmer, Louis Ott, Squire Clement, Samuel Renfroe, C. P. Borden, Dominick Seitzel, Joseph Kehrer, John S. Bush, Miss Louisa Kern, Mrs. E. C. Johnston, Jos. Buckle, Valentine Shetz, Adam Reif, Louis Appel, Mrs. Mary Maher, John Atkinson, Mrs. Henrietta Scheibley, Mrs. Caroline Ross, Squire Clement, Mrs. Ellen Finley, George Dehler, Mrs. Bridget Kridgan, Mary Noonan, John D. Hodkins, Wm. Balmer, Wm. Osterman, James Kirkpatrick, Michael Braun, Dr. McKay, Peter DeLang, Geo. Zichlberg, care H. Junker, J. A. E. Moor, care G. Bischoff, Mrs. A. Hoskins, Jacob Ott, Miss Caroline Suffel, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley, R. C. Hill, Mrs. H. P. Bager, Mrs. Kate Matthis, Rev. E. Wm. Sehon, Mrs. Anna Mahan, Mrs. Mary Scully, Wm. Richardson, care of J. Dawson; Mrs. Lavina Edward, Mrs. Catherina Lorenze, Nicholas Boese, Joco. Welker, Andrew Lutz, Mrs. Maria E. Routh, Mrs. Ann Owens, Mrs. Capt. Huston, Mrs. Lena Rehm, Mrs. Jane Dinwiddie, Mrs. Catherine Brohm, Mrs. Martine Rarey, Mrs. Lucinda Richardson, Mrs. Catherina Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Powell, Mrs. Eunice Webb, John Doyle, Peter Leaf, John S. Vansant, Mrs. Elizabeth Wyatt, Mrs. Winnifred ——Moran, Benj. Gambrall, George S. Robeim, Col. Thos. L. Gibson, Andrew Kalb, Mrs. Polly House, Mrs. E. Howard, Geo. Kirsch, Catherina Binger, Mrs. Bridget Kennedy, William Baxter, William Meehan, Eliza Ann Greenwell, Charles Obst, Mrs. H nora Fleming, John Rich, Joseph G. Wilson, Mrs. Catharine Sweeney, M. C. Dixon, Mrs. Capt. John Lucas, A. Klespies, Frank McCorkhill, Milton G. Thompson, Jacob Kleinman, J. J. Hirschi, John Hackmann, and Mrs. Sallie A. Moore, care of Dr. Griffith.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Groceries	$712 50
Stores	1,043 50
Drays	236 00
Wagons	534 00
Hacks	85 00
Carts	216 80
Confectionaries	115 00
Taverns	2,400 00
Coffee houses	3,075 00
Insurance offices	100 00
Shows, &c	45 00
Lumber yards	60 00
Livery stables	40 00
Billiard tables	125 00
Hucksters	522 50
Peddlers	95 00
Beer houses	302 50
Slave fines	4 00
Fines	45 00
Auctioneers	725 39
Markethouses	285 35
Briddlestine's notes—Collected by W. S. Bedley	333 33
Fire Department—Sale of old hose, Work and Posthouse—Bills collected	7 50
McClellan's Sureties—Collected by W. S. Bedley	100 00
Chas. Elliott, Taxes of 1862—Interest of city revenue	660 21
In erest on back taxes	$4 14
Interest and cost on Briddlestine's note	477 37
	152 15
City Wharf—City's portion	156 29
" " For Rowan's heirs	635 04
Strader Wharf	211 67
Portland Wharf	76 18
Lexington R. R. Company—Lebanon Branch—this amount to pay semi-annual interest on eighty bonds, due June 1, with Bank currency, &c., less Government tax—company delivering ten canceled coupons paid here	332 93
	2,339 64
Total receipts	$16,702 34
Cash in Treasury, April 30, 1863	107,265 48
Warrants outstanding, May 31st, 1863	13,979 86
	$137,917 68

EXPENDITURES.

Markethouses—Paid salaries of Marketmasters, bill of Painting, &c	275 50
Coffeehouses—Refunded	105 00
Secret Service Fund—Paid Mayor Kaye	100 00
Sinking Fund—Paid F. W. Morz, work on Courthouse, heating apparatus	316 33
Workhouse—Additional salary to Pr. Baggott	100 00
Jeffersonville R. R. Co.—Paid to W. S. Cotton the Government tax on 199 bonds, paid in April,	179 10
L. & N. R. R. Co.—Lebanon branch —Paid interest on 80 bonds of city to said company, with bank commission, &c., less Government tax	2,359 64
Old Liabilities—Paid into State Treasury 4 years' salary of Police Judge, with costs of entering the suit	$5,807 50
Paid claims of R. J. Elliott for services in Court of Appeals	2,690 00
claims of Police for services and suits; P. and M. Pfeiffer for paving	992 85
Repairing streets W. D.—To April 30, 1863	12,525 47
Cleaning streets E. D.—To May 9, 1863	1,037 35
Repairing streets E. D.—To May 9, 1863	773 45
Intersections E. D.—Paving sidewalks	25 04
Cleaning streets W. D.—To April 30, 1863	992 85
Repairing streets W. D.—To April 30, 1863	1,407 56
Intersections W. D.—Paid J. Gray	59 63
Fire Department—Salaries and expenses for April	2,054 00
Pumps, Wells, &c.—To Summers, repairs, &c., to May 1st, one month	$150 15
To Salsbury & Son to May 1st, two months	320 54
	470 69
Police Department—Salaries, &c., for April	2,692 35
City Officers—Salaries, &c., for April	818 34
Hospital—Paid for printing annual report	38 50
Engineer's Department—Salaries for April	136 33
Incidental Expenses—Sundry claims	593 44
Gas-lights—January 1st to April 1st, 1863	6,090 00
Memphis Branch Bond and Interest Fund—Paid Bland Ballard for two coupons lost	60 00
School Fund—Paying in front of school property	1,508 21
Total expenditures	$34,514 87
Warrants outstanding April 30, 1863	8,787 83
Cash in Treasury May 31, 1863	94,644 98
	$137,947 68

Respectfully submitted,
WM. McCARRELL, Auditor.
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 11, 1863.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 13, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 M., on June 20, 1863, for furnishing Corn, Oats, and Hay in such quantities as may be required from day to day for forty public animals at Eighth-street Depot and Oakland Race-course Depot, near Louisville, Ky. The contract awarded under this advertisement to commence on the 1st day of July, 1863, and to end September 30, 1863. The Corn (56 lbs to the bushel) and the Oats (32 lbs to the bushel) to be of best merchantable quality. The sacks to be returned to the contractor. The Hay to be of merchantable Timothy for Eighth-street stables, and merchantable Timothy or Timothy and well-dried clover mixed for the Oakland Depot. All Hay delivered at Oakland to be loose Hay, and the contractor shall have the privilege of keeping on hand an extra amount, not to exceed 100 tons. The Hay delivered at Eighth-street stables to be loose Hay, but no more Hay shall be stored there than can be conveniently taken care of by the officer in charge. In case of inability on the part of the contractor to keep the Eighth-street stables supplied from day to day with loose Hay, the deficiency shall be supplied by baled Hay at the same price.
All forage delivered under this advertisement shall be subject to inspection by the receiving Quartermaster or his agents.
Bonds in the sum of ten ($10,000) thousand dollars will be required of the successful bidders.
The oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders.
All bids to be addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Capt. W. JENKINS, Chief Quartermaster
SAML. BLACK,
j13 dtd Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

Pocket-Book Lost,
ON THE 6TH OF JUNE, SOMEWHERE between the river and Warrick Miller's, on the Cane Run Plankroad, containing over four hundred dollars, besides some valuable papers of no use to any one but myself. My name is written in the Pocket-Book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to me, on the Cane Run Plankroad, about 10 miles below the city.
j12 d5* JAMES WATSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I HAVE LOST, IN GOING FROM Bardstown, Ky., to my residence, 4 miles south of that place, my POCKET-BOOK, containing about $100 in money, and checks amounting to $2,000, on various persons. The public is hereby notified not to bargain for any cash notes payable to me or assigned to me. I will give the amount to any one finding the pocket-book, or I will give a liberal reward for the cash notes, if delivered to me, at my residence, near Bardstown, or such advice given that I can procure them.
June 10, 1863—j12 d3* LEWIS RITCHIE.

STOLEN.
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5, A SORREL MARE, about 16 hands high, with small white spot in forehead, crestfallen, lame in left hind foot (caused by being cut by a rope). When she trots she limps some. She is long and round bodied, judged to be about 10 or 11 years old, and having thin mane and tail. I will give a liberal reward for the mare or any information that shall lead to her recovery.
j12 d6* THOS. A. MORGAN, M. L. O. C.

For Sale—Valuable City and Country Property and Bank Stock.
156 ACRES OF LAND on the Ohio river, near and above the mouth of Salt river.
26 ACRES OF LAND in Buffalo addition, on Eleventh street extended, north of Thompson's Garden.
PART OF THE OAKLAND TRACT, including the Oakland Brewery, with 5 or 10 acres adjoining.
4 ACRES (subdivided) on the corner of Kentucky and Ninth streets.
LARGE STORE-HOUSE on the west side of Second street, near Main.
106 SHARES STOCK IN COMMERCIAL BANK.
j12 d12 BENNING & SPEED, Real Estate Ag'ts.

1,000 Finest
SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS
For sale Cheap
AT THE
GALT HOUSE BAZAAR OF FASHION,
Corner Main and Second streets.
j12 d6 KEEP & McGILL.

COAL! COAL!
THE BEST PITTSBURG COAL FOR SALE cheap wholesale and retail.
SAM'L A. MILLER,
j12 d2* Broadway Mills, cor Tenth and Broadway.

I WISH TO BIND OUT TO RESPECTABLE Catholic families my two daughters one going on nine and the other eleven years of age. Address B. G., through Louisville P. O. j12 d3*

Land, Negroes, Stock, &c., for Sale.
A COMMISSIONER APPOINTED BY THE TODD Circuit Court in the suit of C. E. Merriweather's Administrator vs. D. H. Merriweather's heirs and creditors, I will on the first Monday in July, 1863, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., sell to the highest bidder the farm and tract of land, conveyed to said Merriweather by Gano Henry, lying in Christian county, adjoining the land of Jesse McCombs, Gant & Crabb, Dr. Wallace, and others, containing 348¼ acres.
This tract is one of the best in Christian county. About 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and has on it a large new dwelling house, tobacco barn, negro cabins, and other necessary out-buildings; orchard, garden, and other good improvements. At the same time and place I will sell publicly, 13 negroes belonging to the estate of said Merriweather, consisting of men, women, and boys.
On the second Monday in July, 1863, at the Courthouse door in Elkton, Todd county, Ky., I will sell the land owned by said Merriweather in Todd county, consisting of a lot of about 65 acres, adjoining the town of Trenton, which is now occupied by Charles Graves. Also another lot containing 3¼ acres, embracing the large steamer formerly owned and occupied by Christian & Co.
Said property will be sold on a credit of 12 months. Bonds, with good security, having the force of a judgment will be required of the purchasers, and a lien retained until the price is paid.
I will also sell, as Administrator, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1863, at the above described farm in Christian county, all the personal property of the estate of said Merriweather, consisting of mules, corn, wheat, cows, farming utensils, &c. This property will be sold on a credit of nine months. Bonds with good security will be required of the purchaser.
j12 d6 E. G. SEBREE, Commissioner.

WHO WANTS TO BUY!
Those who do are invited to call at the
Wholesale GROCERY
AND
SUTLERS' SUPPLY STORE
OF
F.B.HASTINGS&CO.,
508 Main street,
North side, between Fifth and Sixth,
Where they will find a stock so large and of such great variety that it is impossible to enumerate articles or state quantities.
We are the Sole Agents in this city for
MILBANKS' CELEBRATED STOCK ALE.
jul1 d3m

For Hire and Sale,
A LOT OF No. 1 BUGGY AND SADDLE HORSES for sale, also for h

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express..... 8:35 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:30 P. M.
Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express..... 5:50 A. M.
Accommodation..... 4:20 P. M.
Louisville and Nashville R. R.
Passenger Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train..... 7:00 A. M.
Jeffersonville R. R.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7:30 A. M.
East Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East..... 2:45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East..... 10:00 P. M.

☞Mr. Gibson Mallory is a candidate to represent Jefferson county and the three upper wards of the city of Louisville in the State Senate. He will make an excellent Senator. He is a man of strong sense, fervent patriotism, and thorough knowledge of the interests of the State and of every section of it.

☞J. H. Lowry, Esq., is the Union candidate for the Legislature in the county of Todd, having been nominated unanimously by a Union convention of the county. The nomination is a capital one. Mr. Lowry is a gentleman of sterling patriotism, of fine intelligence, and of the highest personal worth.

THE SANITARY REPORTER.—The United States Sanitary Commission for the Western Department are publishing a paper under this title, the design of which is to promote the health, comfort, and efficiency of our army and navy. From letters published as received from various agents of the Commission it is gratifying to learn that their good work is everywhere carried on most efficiently. As there is a general demand for information as to the objects and the work of the Commission the Reporter will furnish reports of the wants and condition of the troops in different departments. From the home-field, where that other great army of mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts are working and watching and praying, the Reporter hopes to have frequent good words that shall cheer all loyal hearts and fire anew the enthusiasm of both soldiers and people. From Soldiers' Homes, hospital cars, sanitary steamers, hospital visitors, and surgeons, the Reporter desires reports, notices, suggestions, appeals, and testimonials. It hopes, also, to be instrumental in still further systematizing the benevolence of the people toward the army, in stimulating anew the zeal which may be flagging, in creating an interest where it has not existed before, and in evolving new principles of hygiene or pointing out new applications of old ones which prevent desease and preserve life.

While the Sanitary Commission is exerting itself, the people must zealously co-operate. Old and young can be of great use by planting potatoes, onions, cabbages, tomatoes; by canning fruit, by drying apples, peaches, pears, plums. Vegetables are the medicines upon which the surgeon relies in his treatment of many camp diseases. To show the work done in this single department since the first of the year, the Sanitary Commission has forwarded to the Army of the Tennessee 11,926 packages of sanitary stores. Since the battle of Murfreesboro 8,300 packages have been sent to the Army of the Cumberland, including 3,000 barrels of vegetables sent during May. These, with cases sent to other points, make an aggregate of 20,726 packages distributed in the Western Department since the 1st of January, 1863, and the packages have averaged at least a barrel's bulk each. The Reporter says its readers will not fail to note that the great value of these supplemental supplies is frequently acknowledged by the highest medical and military authorities. All the evidence of misappropriation which has been proven sinks into utter insignificance when contrasted with the testimonials of such men as Major Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Sheridan, &c., in the military, and Surgeons Hamilton, Murray, Perin, Hewit, &c., in the medical department of the army. No one can longer shield his selfishness behind the plea that once in awhile a hospital steward wears a calico gown or a mouse eats a jar of the jelly contributed for the sick or wounded soldier. The value and necessity of the work of the Sanitary Commission, when they come to be understood, cannot fail to stimulate the generosity of the people in a direction where so much of practical good is sure to result.

APPEAL TO KENTUCKIANS.—B. J. Spalding is raising a battalion of mounted infantry for service in the State, under the authority granted Kentucky to raise twenty thousand men for our own defence. His camp of instruction has been established for the present at Lebanon, where the wants of recruits will be at once supplied. There is not in our noble State a more loyal man nor a more unyielding patriot than Mr. Spalding. From the beginning of the rebellion he has been identified with the great Union movement, and in no instance has he faltered, but has lent both money and influence to its further advancement. Now he proposes to go into active service, at the head of a battalion of infantry, to battle more effectively for the cause he has always so willingly and cheerfully supported. Rally, brave Kentuckians!

ATTACK ON TRIUNE.—Mr. J. D. Kinney, Mail Agent on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, gives a Nashville paper an account of the attack and repulse of the rebels at Triune, Tenn., on last Thursday morning.

About 11 o'clock the enemy made an attack on the place with artillery and cavalry. They were promptly met by two of our best batteries, and a sharp little engagement of two hours ensued, at the end of which time the rebels were driven off the field by the arrival of a few regiments of the mounted infantry of General Granger's command.

The casualties of our own forces or of the rebels are not stated. Gen. Gordon Granger commanded in person, and at two o'clock the rebels had retreated four or five miles.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Merkler, who resides at the corner of Market and Wenzel streets, was yesterday morning returning from the country in a buggy, accompanied by his son, the horse took fright at some object at the upper extremity of Green street, and ran away, throwing Mr. Merkler and son both out, and injuring the young man seriously. He was immediately taken home and medical assistance procured. The full extent of his injuries are not yet known. Mr. Merkler was unhurt.

☞The German Protestant Orphan Asylum will hold a picnic at Spring Garden on Monday. The former festivals of this character given under the auspices of this society have been largely attended and delightful reunions, such as our German friends know how to enjoy so vastly. If the weather is pleasant, we expect that Spring Garden, the most delicious place of resort in our vicinity, will be crowded with hundreds of happy families who will combine amusement with their desire to aid the friends of the charitable society which gives the picnic.

☞We have complaints from Murfreesboro and other places occupied by our troops that letters from home have recently been delayed very long on their way. We can inform our friends that the movements of troops and the occupation of railroads for military purposes have caused great disarrangement of the mails, and that this is the reason why they have cause of complaint, and not any official delinquency on the part of postmasters or agents of the postoffice department.

☞We understand that Mr. John G. Baxter, President of the City Council, was arrested yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal. We did not fully understand the charge against him, but feel sure that on investigation the whole thing will prove to be a misapprehension, and that Mr. Baxter will be fully vindicated from all intention to violate any military law or regulation.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. McCarrell, music publisher, for the new and beautiful ballad, "Oh give me back the Dreams of Youth," as sung by Mr. Joseph McCann, the vocalist.

MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.—This gentleman reached Frankfort on Wednesday, to confer with the Governor, the State authorities, and General Boyle, on military matters in Kentucky, and returned to Lexington the next morning. The Commonwealth says "an opportunity was afforded to our citizens, and especially to the ladies, to see and speak with one who has so thoroughly won the confidence and esteem of the people of Kentucky. Every one was pleased, and satisfied that the high estimate which had been placed upon him was justified. Burnside looks and acts like a great man; and the manner in which he has managed the affairs of this department shows him to be a statesman as well as a General. The more we see of Burnside, the more we like him. He has done much for Kentucky. His order, No. 38, has worked like a charm, and given peace, quiet, and security to many portions of the State which have been infested by rebel sympathizers and marauders. Previous to its publication many parts of the State were infested by Morgan's men and other rebels whose presence brought fear and terror, but since its enforcement there are none to be found within our lines except a few desperate characters who come and go secretly to act the spy—and those are caught whenever found, and executed.

"One of the most interesting incidents of the General's visit was his appearing before the remnant of the 2d Maryland, who paid their respects to their beloved commander on the eve of his departure. It pleased the General to meet those gallant officers and men who had so bravely followed him through the desperate struggles, at Bull Run, Antietam, and the bloody assault upon Fredericksburg. When this regiment first went into the service they numbered 800 men, and the few that remain bear ample testimony to their valor and devotion to the Union. Their record is bright and honorable as it has been bloody. In this connection, we do ourselves justice, as well as express the unanimous sentiment of the community, when we give this regiment the highest credit for their gentlemanly bearing and soldierly conduct since they have been here. They show to the world that they are gentlemen as well as brave fighters. Col. Allard, Lieut. Col. Howard, and the other officers of the regiment are very highly thought of by the people of Frankfort. They discharge all their duties with great fidelity and success."

WOODLAWN RACES—*Friday.*—The day yesterday was very propitious, and the crowd assembled at Woodlawn was immense. The very best of feeling was preserved throughout, and the day was one of pleasure and enjoyment uninterrupted.

The first was a match race for three-year olds, for which there were four entries; but, from some cause unknown to us, only two colts made their appearance—Calloway's, by Gold Dust, and Todd's, by Jehu. In the first heat Todd's took the lead, but was soon passed by Calloway's, which won in 3:16. The second, like the first, was won by Calloway's colt, and in 3:02½. We annex the

SUMMARY.

Match race for $50 subscription—$25 forfeit—between J. W. Shockency's s. c., 3 years old, by Highland Messenger..... pd. ft.
J. A. Dudgeon's ch. c., 3 years old, by Gold Dust..... 1 1
S. W. Merriwether's s. c., 3 years old, by John Henry..... pd. ft.
J. B. Todd names s. c., 3 years old, by Jehu..... 2 dis.
Time—3:16; 3:3½.

The second race was the most exciting one of the day, and, in fact, of the week. There were four entries, namely, Indiana Belle, Maid of Ashland, Belle Chaffant, and Mountain Jack.

The Maid of Ashland won the first heat, the excitement and betting running high, and ten to one on the winner was offered.

For the second heat the horses got off well together, but the fleet Maid was too much for them, and came out winner of both the heat and purse. We give the

SUMMARY.

Geldings and Mares, any age.	Two-mile heats. Purse $100.	
W. E. Milton names J. K. Alexander's blk. m. Indiana Belle	4	0
J. A. Dudgeon names Dr. L. Herr's b. m. Maid of Ashland	1	1
B. Parks names J. T. Todd's s. m. Belle Chaffant	2	0
Bod. Winchester names H. S. Avery's Mountain Jack	3	2

TIME.	1st heat.	2d heat.
First mile	2:54	2:50
Second mile	2:40	2:45
Total	5:35	5:35

THEATRE—*Benefit of Miss Fanny Price.*—We take great pleasure in directing attention to the very attractive bill which this estimable young lady offers this evening on the occasion of her first benefit in our city. She performs Lucille in the pathetic drama of a "Story of a Heart," which will enable her to show her capacity as a juvenile tragedian. Mr. Miles will appear as Dick Turpin in the romantic equestrian drama founded on Ainsworth's popular novel of "Rookwood," and his horse Hiawatha will of course be the bold highwayman's "bonnie Black Bess." We have heretofore neglected accidentally to notice the return of Mrs. and Mr. Golden to these boards, where they are so deservedly popular. We bespeak for Miss Price a deserved acknowledgment of her efforts to please during the season.

A CENTENARIAN IN DETROIT.—There is in St. Mary's hospital, in Detroit, a lady who is over one hundred years of age. She does not know the date of her birth exactly, her memory being somewhat impaired, though her other faculties seem yet vigorous. She is extremely talkative, and is always in a most pleasant phase of mind, often amusing the patients who occupy the same ward with herself. She has for a long time been confined to her bed, and is a model of patience and geniality, as well as of piety and devotedness. She was born at Williamsburg, Va., and came to Detroit many years ago, but has long survived all friends and relatives, and now the declining path of her life is made smooth by the gentle ministrations of the Sisters of Charity.

☞The Maysville Eagle states that the recruits under command of F. H. Bierbower captured two rebels near Mayslick. Their names are Richard Berry and —— Clare, both residents of Mason county, and enlisted under the rebel Gano last fall. Berry started to run, but when a gun was presented at him he surrendered, and with his companion was taken to Maysville. Whether they returned merely to see their friends or because they were satisfied with their experience as Confederate soldiers we do not know. Mason county is becoming an unsafe place for returned rebels.

☞A small band of guerillas crossed the Nashville railroad yesterday morning about a mile this side of Bristow's, which place is four miles this side of Bowling Green. No damage was done, and it was not definitely known what their object was, but it is supposed to have been plunder. It did not appear to whose band they belonged, or under whose immediate leadership they were.

☞Mrs. Mattie Patterson, whose arrest no a charge of carrying on treasonable correspondence with the enemy has been mentioned, was found guilty by the Military Commission at Murfreesboro, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, for life. The General commutes her sentence to three years' confinement.

☞The most beautiful and delicious cherries that we have seen this season are specimens of the Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, and Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by James Clore, of Jefferson county, and presented to us by J. F. Overholzer, corner of Fourth and Market streets, who keeps these and other fine fruits constantly on hand.

☞Government has given out in a quiet way that should the rebels again enter Maryland, for any purpose whatever, all the property destroyed or stolen by them shall be made good to the owners thereof by selling the property of the secessionists of Maryland, who are, in consequence, very anxious to avoid a visit from their rebel friends.

☞We thank O. J. Carr, Esq., express messenger, for Nashville papers in advance of the mails.

☞Mr. Nunnemacher has our thanks for St. Louis papers in advance of the mails.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞Special attention is called to Chaplain Bristow's card in another column. He has a large amount of money to be distributed, and, as his time is limited, he wishes every one interested to call at the Council Chamber at nine o'clock punctually.

SOLDIER'S HOME.—The Rev. Mr. Henry will officiate at the Home to-morrow evening. Services commence punctually at 4½ o'clock. Soldiers and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

SALE OF LOTS IN SEYMOUR, IND.—We invite attention to an advertisement of a large sale of lots in Seymour, Indiana. This sale presents an excellent opportunity for any one who wishes a home in a very flourishing new town.

☞Nine men out of every ten that we saw on the streets yesterday were trying to keep cool. It was amusing to see the various means tried. Some took punches, some soda water, some used fans, but those who succeeded perfectly were those who went early to Green & Green's and purchased their elegant straw hats.

"THE BOYS."—The boys will rush to J. M. Armstrong's to-day for their *Sunday clothes*, as his stock is now full. The old folks would consult their interests too by a visit. His store is on Main, opposite the National.

WANTED.—Some fair damsels to take five hundred contracts for fun (Kentucky ladies preferred), by a "gay and festive" nephew of "Uncle Samuel." Ladies, do apply. Sealed proposals in the shape of letters penned by fair ladies, received from this time on, to cheer the heart of one who has

No one to love—no one to caress,
and wants some
One to love in this vast wilderness.

For particulars, apply to Carlos G. Howard, 2d Michigan cavalry, Nashville, Tenn. N. B. Photographs exchanged. d1 *

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—Rev. J. F. Griswold, Washington, New Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York. d1&wl

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—The most perfect *fac simile* of the last plates that have been issued, warranted to pass any bank in Dixie—five hundred dollars for five dollars. Perfect in paper, water marks, and signatures. Address, amount enclosed.

JOHN SEYMOUR,
Box 127, Louisville P. O.

P. S. Not less than five dollars sold.
j12 dlm*

"STOCK ALE."—400 bbls. just received and for sale by PHILO. M. CLARK,
j12 G6 122 Fourth st., bet. Main and river.

ROOFING! ROOFING!—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Roofing Cement, which is considered, by all who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for tin, iron, or metal roofs. C. COGGESHALL,
Sign of the Elastic Roofing, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. j10dtf

☞India-rubber tuck, dressing, fine, and long combs, hair-pins, gloves, gauntlets, and cloth, at Sues' Variety Store.

☞India-rubber fans at J. Sues'.

NEWS DEPOT, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS (AT LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD OFFICE).—The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to furnish to subscribers and others the daily and weekly papers of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, of the latest dates; besides which, they will keep constantly on hand Harper's, Peterson's, Godey's, Atlantic, Frank Leslie's, and other Monthly Magazines, and all the principal Illustrated papers of the country, together with the latest Novels and Novelettes, and every variety of Stationery, &c. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. H. EHRICH & CO., Proprietors.
m22 dlm

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—A very desirable assortment of plain and trimmed hats, American and French flowers, quilled ribbons, plain and white edged trimming ribbons, plain, fancy, and white bonnet ribbons, magpie laces and other derirable millinery goods will be opened this morning at Otis & Co's wholesale millinery establishment, No. 516 Main street, (up stairs), between Fifth and Sixth.

P. S.—Otis & Co. will receive new goods every morning this week. my25-dtf.

☞Col. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at 9 o'clock A. M. each day in time to take the morning trains.

No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his Hotel to others than those *arriving after office hours.*
j2 d&wtf

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to locate the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from the various counties of the State for the location of said College in such counties. Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky. JAMES S. WALLACE,
Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural So.
j11 Wed&Sat&w1m

A LIVE BOOK.—"*Incidents* of the *War*; or *Romance* and *Realities* of *Soldier Life*," by P. Fisbe Reed. Large 12 mo. of 300 pages. Price 25 cents. Comprising the romantic incidents, thrilling adventures, narrow escapes, and heroic deeds, performed by our brave soldiers of the army and navy. We want agents in every town, city, and camp. A rare chance offered. Agents are clearing from $3 to $6 per day. Every soldier and citizen wants a copy. Copy sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address Asher & Co., 502 Fifth street, 2 doors south of Green street, Louisville, Ky.
may26 Tues, Thurs, & Sat tf

☞We take pleasure in calling the attention of our lady friends to the world-wide popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. The felling attachment is acknowledged the most wonderful and useful of all inventions, while the praises for the *braider* are in the mouths of *all* who have seen the beautiful embroidery done with it. Over 110,000 ladies can testify to the excellence and superiority of these machines, which combine *all* the advantages of *all* other machines. The salesrooms may be found at No. 1 Masonic Temple, where *all* are cordially invited to call and examine their operations for themselves.
a24 deod

JUST RECEIVED.—New styles head dresses, waists, sleeves, and lace goods, at Mrs. T. C. Middleton's, 315 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
j9 eod3*

Hill's Gold Pens!

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.

Those wishing a superior pen, warranted perfect in every respect, will send stamp for price list.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
m7 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 24, 1862.
Persons having business with this office, officers of the army, and citizens, will please call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The office will hereafter be closed on Sunday.
A. P. MEYLERT,
Surgeon U. S. Vols. Medical Purveyor.
n25 dtf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail. Office in Custom-house.

PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—Fac-simile Treasury notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate notes of all denominations sent by mail, postage paid on the receipt of $5, by
W. E. HILTON,
m19 d1m* No. 11 Spruce street, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

D. C. TABB, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has now in store a complete assortment of the newest and most desirable stock of Ladies' Dress Goods for Spring and Summer, and the best stock of Domestic Goods, to be found in the city.

Strangers visiting the city will find it to their interest to give this house a call.
may11 j&b WM. TURNER, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, June 15, at Auction-Rooms, we will sell, for cash,

150 cases and cartoons of
Men's, Boys', and Youths' ½-welt and pump-sole Work;
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Summer Wear,

Also, to close a consignment, a choice line of
Ladies' Kid and Goat (extra quality) Boots and Slippers;
Gent's extra fine broad-strap Shoes and Oxford Ties;
Men's best Kip and Thick ½-welt Brogans.

Also, by order of assignee, a retail stock of
Ladies' Lace and Congress Boots, Men's and Women's Slippers, Youths' and Children's Shoes, Patent Leather Shoes, Oxford Ties, Men's Brogans, &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock with the retail stock.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
j13 d2 Auctioneers.

SALE OF LOTS
In Seymour, Ind.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, June 20, ONE HUNDRED CHOICH BUILDING LOTS in the town of Seymour.

TERMS—One third cash, and balance in one and two years; or I will defer the payment to suit purchasers who may wish to build on the lots immediately.

MEEDY W. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

The town of Seymour is situated in Jackson county, Ind., surrounded by one of the best farming countries in the State. As to health there is no one who can complain. It is at the crossing of two of the most important railroads in the West, viz: The Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, rendering all the markets East, West, North, and South easy of access for shipping. In 1853 there was not a house nor a human being in Seymour. At this time it boasts of 2,000 inhabitants—contains six churches, of various denominations, whose pulpits are well filled—a two-story brick seminary, capable of accommodating 200 students, and in charge of a well-tried faculty. There is no town in the state that has equalled this place in growth and importance for the last eleven years; everything can be said in its praise, nothing to its discredit. This is a rare chance for men of families to not only invest their money profitably, but to secure a home in a moral and growing town.
j13 d1* M. W. S.

Building Containing Lock Manufactory at Auction.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., the building formerly occupied as a Lock Manufactory by Harig & Hudson, on the alley, between Third and Fourth and Market and Jefferson, at public auction. The same is on leased ground. Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

HENRY TEXTOR.
j12 d4

For Sale at Auction.

AT THE SAME PLACE AND AT THE SAME time will be sold an assortment of Lock and Blacksmith Tools, consisting in part of Locksmith Tools, 2 Bellows, 2 Anvils, 2 Vises, 2 Lathes, 12 Vises and Benches, 2 large Anvils, 1 large Press, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms will be made known at the sale.
j12 d4 F. LANGENFELD.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

FINE FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, June 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence on the north side of Main street, one door above Seventeenth street, a fine lot of Furniture and Household effects, consisting in part of marble top Bureau, Wardrobes, canesent Chairs and Rockers, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Carpets, Hall Stand, Mahogany Centre Table, Work Stands, Rugs, Chamber Sets, Window Shades, Kitchen Furniture, and other articles necessary to housekeeping.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER,
j12 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

LARGE LOT, WITH BRICK HOUSE, FRAME HOUSES, AND SHEDS, AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 16, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, a large and valuable Lot, 105 feet front by 210 deep to a 15-foot alley, situated on the east side of Twenty-first street, near Maple, and about two squares south of Broadway, being the property lately used as a pottery. The lot is well-located and on high ground. A large Brick House, 40x50 feet, with stone foundation, and suitable for a tobacco manufactory or warehouse, and substantially built, will be sold with the Lot. After which, several Frame Buildings and Sheds will be sold. The Lot is well-fenced, and will be sold with the Brick House, thus offering to capitalists or manufacturers a rare chance for a safe and sure speculation.

TERMS—A deferred credit of about $1,100 to be assumed by the purchaser, and due April 1, 1865, with interest from day of sale; the balance half cash and 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

Sale positive and peremptory.

C. C. SPENCER,
j9 dtd Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LEATHER, &C., AT AUCTION

On the 23d and 25th of June, 1863.

I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the business house of the late J. M. Barclay, in the city of Lexington, Ky.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK of LEATHER

that is ready for market, estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 lbs of Leather in the rough and finished; 25 dozen Wax, Kip, and Calf Skins (French, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati finish). Also a large lot of Morocco, Topping, Lining, Pad, Glove Kid and Binding Skins, &c. There will be sold also, the same day, a large lot of Lasts, Pegs, and all kinds of Shoemakers' Findings.

Two days after, viz: On THURSDAY, the 25th of June, I will expose for sale, at the Tanyard of the deceased, in Boyle county, near Mittchellsburg,

All the Leather in Process of Tanning;
A hudred or more Dry Hydes;
All the Tanner and Currier Too's;
The Horses, Mules, and other Movable Property, and
Rent out the Yard and Hire out the Negroes.

Mr. Barclay had a large stock on hand, and as the sale is for closing up the estate, all in that trade would do well to attend. The Tanyard is about 15 miles beyond Danville, east of the Lebanon road, at Mitchellsburg, and about 50 miles from Louisville. Persons attending the sale at Lexington can easily go to the Yard in time to attend the sale there.

WM. M. PRATT,
Adm'r of J. M. Barclay, deceased.
Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1-63. j3 dtjun22

L. HARRIS. G. W. CHATFIELD.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 731 Main st., south side, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARRIS & CHATFIELD, AUCTIONEERS,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE, New and Second-hand Furniture for public or private sale. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

☞Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

REFER TO
Gardner & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Nevin, Wicks, & Co., "
Smith & Wilde, "
Wm. L. Weller, "
Webb & Levering, "
may26 dis m

GROCERIES.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Grocers,
36 Main street,
Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have constantly on hand one of the most Extensive Stocks of
GROCERIES

To be found in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Stock of this old and long-established firm.

jun9 dém

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
421 Main street.

SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES;
Fashionable Jewelry;
Fine Diamonds;
Solid Silver
Tea Sets, Urns,
Pitchers, Goblets,
Spoons and Forks.

PLATED GOODS

ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,
CAKE AND FRUIT BASKETS.
TEA SETS, WAITERS.
FORKS, KNIVES, SPOONS.

Officers' Equipments.

LINE AND STAFF SWORDS,
CAVALRY SABRES,
BELTS, SASHES, PASSANTS,
PRESENTATION SWORDS.
m27 dis1m FLETCHER & BENNETT

Agency for Pure Copper Whiskey.

WE HAVE CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWing brands of Whiskey on hand, and will be in constant receipt hereafter:

S. S. Boyle's pure Copper Whiskey;
Crow's Bourbon do;
Miller's do do;
Weaver's do do.

We also have a consignment of Keller's and other brands of 2 year-old Bourbon Whisky. Dealers will please call and examine.
j9 d6 MITCHELL & DEAN.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS!

I AM AUTHORIZED BY MAJ. GEN. ROSECRANS to recruit a company for the 1st Ky. Vol. Cavalry, and all loyal Kentuckians wishing to avoid the draft and to be well treated as a soldier, can be enlisted and drilled by old and competent officers will do well to enlist in this company, and will have only twelve months to serve. The regiment (1st Ky. Col. D. A. Enyart) is one of the best regiments in the service, and will be mustered out in twelve months, and all enlisting in this company will be mustered out at the same time. One month's pay in advance is offered. Come, one—come, all! Office Greer's Building, Scott street, Covington, Ky.

Lieut. JOHN B. GUTHRIE,
j10 dtf 1st Ky. Int. Recruiting Officer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theatre,
Corner Fourth and Green streets.

D. HANCHETT.....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CARTY.....Treasurer.

☞Benefit of Miss FANNY B. PRICE, on which occasion the celebrated Equestrian Mr. R. E. J. MILES, with his highly trained imported Arabian Horse "Hiawatha," will appear.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, will be produced the greatest Equestrian Drama ever written, entitled

ROOKWOOD,
OR DICK TURPIN, THE BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

Dick Turpin.....Mr. R. E. J. Miles.
Bonny Black Bess.....Hiawatha.

The performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
LUCILLE,
OR THE STORY OF A HEART.
Lucille.....Miss Fanny B. Price

☞Private Boxes $5 and $3. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 50 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 25 cents.
☞Doors open at 7¾; Curtain rises at 8½.

KANE.

Masonic Temple,

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 15,

Will be exhibited the great National Work of Art, Illustrative of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION,

PAINTED ON 30,000 FEET OF CANVAS,

Vividly portraying the sublimity and grandeur of the Polar Regions.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE and appropriate SONGS and BALLADS by Mr. R. W. SEAGER, late Director of Music, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Each entertainment to conclude with a

GRAND SOLO (in Y Minor)

By Dr. Kane's Sledge Dog, "MYOUK," the only survivor of Dr. Kane's famous Sledge Team.

Cards of Admission 30 cents. Secured Seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8¼.

Grand Matinee,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CHILDREN,

Wednesday Afternoon at 3 o'clock,

Matinee Tickets 20 cents. j11 d6

MASONIC CELEBRATION
St. JOHN'S DAY,
June 24, 1863.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY are cordially invited to participate in the festivities of the day. The brethren will assemble at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock A. M.

Procession formed at 8 o'clock under the direction of the Marshal of the day—march through the principal streets, and arrive at the river at 9 o'clock, where a steamer will be in waiting.

The families of Masons are invited to be on the boat at 9 o'clock. The boat will leave at 9¼ for some point designated by the Committee and return at 5 P. M.

PICNIC, with Orations, Music, Dancing, and general enjoyment through the day.

Depots for the reception of baskets will be established.

Committee.

J. C. ROBINSON, Ch'n, R. C. MATHEWS,
H. WEHMHOFF, EDWIN R. BISHOP,
R. G. HAWKINS, H. H. BRINCK,
PHIL. TOMPERT, jr., L. MILLER,
J. ROTHCHILD.

N. B.—Tickets $2, which can be procured of any of the above Committee. j12 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, INDIANA.

THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW open for boarders, and those in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this to be a comfortable and quiet retreat. Terms of board, $1 50 per day; $7 per week, and $24 for four weeks. Good accommodations for horses at $2 per week. To get there procure tickets at the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad office for Orleans, Indiana, where you will find a daily stage running to the Springs. Fare through $3 75. For further particulars inquire of J. J. Lemon and Judge W. F. Bullock. DR. J. A. LANE,
m29 dtill July 1 Proprietor.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINAL, AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. m15 dislm

BUCKEYE REAPER, FARMERS,

Call and see the BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, which has proven itself in four years' trial by the farmers of Kentucky and Indiana to give better satisfaction and have more points of excellence in it than all other machines combined.

WARRANTY.

We warrant these Machines to be well made, of good materials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two horses.

The Combined Reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of small grain per day. One Single Mower will cut and spread from 6 to 10 acres of grass per day—both doing the work in a perfect manner.

The Single Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged and wet clover without clogging.

CASH PRICE.

Combined Reaper and Mower	$165
Combined Reaper and Mower (with Self-Raker)	190
Single Reaper	140
Large Size Mower	130
Small Size Mower	105

NOTICE.

We always keep a full supply of Extras for every part of the Machines on hand.

☞Catalogues containing full descriptions of the Machines furnished on application.

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SWEEPSTAKES
Separator and Cleaner.

This Machine is far superior to any Eight-horse Separator and Cleaner ever brought to this market.

☞Call and see it before buying elsewhere or send for a circular.

We have in store a large assortment of the following implements of the very best workmanship:

4 HORSE LEVER POWER THRESHERS;
2 " " " "
HORSE HAY-RAKES;
CUTTING-BOXES;
CORN-SHELLERS;
CULTIVATORS;
PLOUGHS, &c.

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
m5 d&w1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power*, etc., *speedily* and *effectually*. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price $1 a box. Sent, post-paid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free.
o24 deow&weowly

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

Is unrivalled in the world.
No other Dye has been analyzed.
No other Dye produces such faithless colors.
No other Dye can be applied so rapidly.
No other Dye is so lasting in its effects.
No other Dye improves the texture of the hair.
It has been

ANALYZED BY DR. CHILTON,

Chemist to the Croton Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Croton Water. His certificate may be seen at the establishment of the proprietor.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $2 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
j2 deod&weowlm No. 2

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN—FROM MRS. MARY BLAKEMORE, Oldham county, near Smithfield, on Monday night, a SORREL HORSE, 16½ hands high, with white spot on left side, rubbed by the collar. Ten dollars reward will be paid for the return of the animal. j11 d3

W. A. Clark
vs. } In Louisville Chancery Court.
T. T. Beattie

THIS IS A SUIT BROUGHT TO SETTLE THE partnership accounts of Clark & Beattie, proprietors of the "Phœnix Saloon." All persons having claims against said firm are hereby notified to present their accounts, proven according to law, on or before the 29th June next. THOS. P. SMITH,
jl1 d3&w2 Com. Lou. Ch'y Ct.

Nicholas Reinhart's Adm'r,
vs. } In Chancery.
Nicholas Reinhart's Heirs, &c.,

THIS SUIT WAS BROUGHT FOR A SETTLEment of the estate of Nicholas Reinhart, deceased. The creditors of said estate are hereby notified to file their claims before me, in my office, properly authenticated, on or before the 15

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FRANKLIN FIGHT.

FRANKLIN, TENN., June 7, 1863.

Early on Thursday morning the enemy left his cantonments at Spring Hill, and advanced upon this post, anticipating an easy victory. Our force consisted of one regiment of cavalry (7th Kentucky) and about a regiment of infantry, under the command of Col. Baird, of the 81st Illinois, who was commandant of the post. The force of the enemy consisted of the brigades of Armstrong and Jackson, and the cavalry division of the late Van Dorn, now commanded by Starnes, the whole under the control of Forrest. About 2 o'clock P. M. his advance guards commenced skirmishing with our cavalry pickets, and immediately afterwards heavy columns made their appearance upon the Lewisburg, Columbia, and Carter's Creek roads. Such being the superiority of the enemy in point of numbers, our cavalry vedettes retired slowly, hotly contesting every inch of ground, and expecting to be supported by the infantry reserves. The latter, however, seeing the futility of making a stand against so overwhelming a force of mounted troops, retired to the fortifications on the north bank of the river, leaving the handful of cavalry (about sixty in number) to come out of a tight fix in the best manner they could.

About this time, probably a half hour after the first gun was fired, Col. Faulkner was ordered to move his regiment, the 7th Kentucky cavalry, over the river, and keep the enemy from obtaining possession of the town. The boys went in with a yell, and the battalions, severally commaned by Lieut. Col. Vimont, and Majors Bradley and Collier, succeeded in repulsing the enemy at every point, and for some three hours held the town against every odds brought to bear against it. After the enemy commenced sweeping the streets of the town with round shot and grape, the 7th only retired to the north of Harpeth, after being repeatedly ordered to do so by the post commandant. Some of the most brilliant cavalry exploits it has ever been my lot to witness were performed by these gallant Kentuckians during this unequal contest. Infantry officers who carefully watched every movement from the fort with glasses describe the conduct of the 7th Kentucky as deserving of all praise.

When it became apparent that the enemy was massing his forces to make an irresistible dash upon Colonel Faulkner and his gallant command, he was ordered to retire to the north side of the river. He drew off his men in admirable order, while the enormous shells from the heavy siege gun of the fort held the mass of the enemy in check, and scattered a portion of his forces in every direction. By the evening twelve space, it became evident that the enemy had crossed the river east of town, and was moving in a northerly direction for the purpose of attacking our left. Lieut. Gruelle, of the 7th, was despatched with a small reconnoitring force to ascertain his numbers and position. He discovered a column of about fifteen hundred (2d Kentucky and 1st Tennessee) taking position in the dense woods upon the old Murfreesboro road, which force was being constantly augmented by the arrival of fresh detachments. Having reported the state of affairs in that direction, Major Collier was ordered to take the force to the support of Gruelle, and hold the chain of hills on the left of camp at all hazards until nightfall. Shortly after Collier had taken his position, heavy vollies were heard immediately in front, and riderless horses and panic-stricken rebels emerged from the woods and made for the river in hot haste. They had been surprised and attacked on their flank and rear by the 4th Ketucky (Col. Cooper), 6th Kentucky (Col. Watkins), 9th Pennsylvania (Col. Jordan), and 2d Michigan (Col. Campbell). The hottest and heaviest work fell to the lot of the 4th Kentucky, whose gallant and intrepid leader, Col. Wickliffe Cooper, was disabled by his horse falling while he was heading a charge. The animal was going at full speed, and fell upon the Colonel's right leg, terribly bruising and otherwise injuring that member. All these regiments performed their duty as soldiers should. Everywhere the enemy was broken and disorganized by their impetuous charges. When the shades of night fell upon the hard-fought field, the enemy had been driven to his original position among the hills south of town.

Next morning, Friday, Brownlow's East Tennessee regiment was ordered to cross the river and feel the enemy's position, which had evidently been shifted during the course of the night. He was accompanied by Colonel Faulkner, of the 7th Kentucky. About two miles from town, on the Columbia pike, the enemy was discovered drawn up in line of battle, a force of four or five hundred occupying a commanding eminence, protected at all points by heavy stone fencing. Col. Faulkner obtained permission to take two companies of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, under command of Major Welling, and charge the height. The boys responded gallantly to his call, and never was a hill quicker or more cleanly swept. It was decidedly the prettiest cavalry dash of the war. It was here that Col. Faulkner received his severe and painful wound. Our pardonable exultation at an unmistakable victory over an enemy of eight or ten times our strength was considerably dampened by this casualty. Two of our most dashing leaders (Cooper and Faulkner) were placed *hors du combat*, and our entire little army joined in heartily in the grief of their commands. As the news spread from mouth to mouth that Faulkner was killed (such being at first the erroneous report) it seemed as though the hearer felt as if his own brother had been stricken down in battle. Tears sprang to eyes unused to weeping, and cheeks that all the dangers of battle could not pale, "grew as white as my lady's hand." I am glad that his wound, at first believed to be mortal, turns out not to be so serious as supposed. Cooper and Cooper are both at Nashville, and, when heard from this morning, were improving fast.

The enemy has about disappeared from our front. He burned the railroad bridge near Brentwood this morning. Our loss in the battles, in killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed twenty-five. The enemy's loss is not far off one hundred and fifty. Gen. Armstrong was severely wounded, some prisoners say killed, and Starnes is among their missing. A flag of truce approached our outpost this morning to inquire if he had fallen into our hands. KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, 1863.

Present, all the members except Aldermen Story and Murphy.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

W. L. Murphy $1,093 25, for coal furnished the Almshouse.

Wm. Kaye $350, to pay for horse and wagon.

Fire Department $2,970 15, expenses for May, 1863.

Thomas Williams & Co. balance of claim of $838 47, for repairs to Courthouse.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company $325 55, on account of back taxes settled for Preston's heirs.

M. Wood Ferguson, L. Eisenman, and others $132 10, for repairs on Clay street bridge. Chas. Obst $10 36 for paving intersections.

Street hands, Western District, $597 40, pay from May 28 to June 11, 1863.

The report of the Keeper of the Workhouse for May, 1863, was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

The report of C. Wall, Flour Inspector, for May, 1863, was submitted and ordered to be filed.

The report of City Auditor, for May, 1863, was submitted and referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from A. W. R. Harris, announcing the appointment of W. L. Day as Assistant License Inspector, was referred to the Street Committees of the Eastern and Western Districts.

The claim of J. C. Gill of $38, for coroner's fees, was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries.

A message from his Honor Mayor Kaye, in reference to the location of a ditch to drain Portland avenue, and in regard to the purchase of a house and lot at the intersection of Grayson and Fifteenth streets, was referred to the Finance Committee and Mayor.

A petition from Henry Waterman and others, asking that stepping-stones be placed at the northern and western intersections of Green and First streets, and that the grade of the gutters in the same locality be changed, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Alderman Terry, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council levying taxes for the year ending March 9, 1864, for railroad and water purposes, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Peter, and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburn, and Baird—8.

Nays—None.

Alderman Terry, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council instructing the Mayor to borrow $20,000 from the sinking fund, to pay the employees of the city, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Peter, and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburn and Baird—9.

Nays—None.

Alderman Brown, from the Committee on Elections, Bonds, and Contracts, reported a resolution approving a contract with M. W. Redd, for the grading, paving, and curbing of Underhill street, from the Bardstown pike to Broadway, which was adopted.

Alderman Brown, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses, Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council granting Frederick Duckwall license to keep a Tavern in Portland, which was adopted.

Alderman Brown, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council, ordering an election on the first Monday in August for Street Inspector, Eastern District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Vetter, which was adopted.

Alderman Brown, from same, reported the following bonds of city officers, which were approved:

Ed. Hughes, Engineer Fire Department.
Chas. Hagar, Engineer Fire Department.
Henry Hagar, Engineer Fire Department.
Geo. Levi, Engineer Fire Department.
Jos. Swinney, Night Watchman, Eleventh Ward.
J. A. Weatherford, Day Watchman, Eleventh ward.
Wm. A. Sinkhorn, Night Watchman, Eleventh Ward.
Amos Turner, Night Watchman, Point.

Alderman Brown, from same, was relieved from the further consideration of a contract with John Keegan to grade and pave Magazine street, from Seventh to Eighth street.

Alderman Crowe, from the Committee on Hospital, reported an ordinance from the Common Council, raising a joint session at 11 o'clock, to elect a resident Surgeon for the Hospital and a Marketmaster for house No. 3, which was read a second time and passed.

The vote upon an ordinance from the Common Council providing for the improvement of Congress street, from Fifteenteeth to Sixteenth street, was reconsidered, and the same was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The report of John Austin, Sexton of the Western Cemetery, for May, 1863, was submitted and ordered to be filed.

Alderman Osborne, from the Committee on Gas and Water, reported an ordinance from the Common Council regulating the business of street plumbing, &c., which was referred to the Committee on Revision and Education.

Alderman Osborne, from a special committee, reported an ordinance, with amendments, establishing the First and Second street railroad, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Peter, and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Lightburn, and Baird—8.

Nay—Mr. Brown—1.

Alderman Osborne introduced an ordinance establishing the "Louisville and Southern Park Street Railroad," which was read once, and ordered to be read a second time; the second reading being dispensed with by a vote of two thirds of all the members, the rule was suspended.

Whereupon it was moved that the ordinance be so amended as to fix the northern terminus of the road at the south line of Main street, on Third, instead of the river, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Crowe, Brown, Lightburn, and Baird—4.

Nays—President Peter, and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry—5.

The ordinance was then so amended as to confine the business of the road to passengers exclusively, the road to be operated by the company's own cars, and the same passed as amended.

Alderman Brown offered a resolution instructing the Street Inspector of the Western District to construct footway crossings across Ninth street at the north side of Broadway, and across Broadway at the west side of Ninth street, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

Alderman Brown offered a resolution setting apart a certain tract of land, located between Preston and Jackson and Walnut and Madison streets, conveyed to the city by A. J. Ballard, as attorney for Jessup's heirs, for alley purposes.

Alderman Lightburn moved to strike out the provision requiring the city to pay the tax upon and cost for recording the deed of conveyance, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Lightburn, and Baird—3.

Nays—President Peter, Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, and Crowe—6.

Alderman Osborne offered a resolution authorizing the property owners to grade and pave Kentucky street, between Brook and First streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Lightburn, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to recurb and repave the sidewalks on the east side of Fifth street, from Market to Jefferson street, which was read a second time and passed.

Alderman Lightburn, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave Congress street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Peter, and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburn, and Baird—9.

Nays—none.

Alderman Lightburn, from same, reported a resolution to grade and pave Congress street from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Peter and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburn and Baird—9.

Nays—None.

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Yeas—President Peter and Messrs. Rubel, Osborne, Hubbard, Terry, Crowe, Brown, Lightburn, and Baird—9.

Nays—None.

Alderman Osborne, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Jefferson street and the Workhouse road